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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II—NO. 154 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	..
,,	China* ..	8000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
,,	India ..	8000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
Sept.	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
3rd ,,	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mologolia ..	10000
28th ,,	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
14th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. E. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
to Maru	S. Saitamoto	4709	18th June	1st July,
y Maru	Yamashibara	4625	3rd July	14th ,,
ata Maru	Nishimura	6126	4th ,,	15th ,,
a Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th ,,	24th ,,
aru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Maru	S. Murasumi	4985	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Septr.

For Freight apply to—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Free!! Free!!!

...b Dr. K. C. Das's

...LTH LITERATURE

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...THYA SAHAI PHARMACY. ...arrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6875	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	750	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8800	29th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow *	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla2 Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

a/c opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 142.

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17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. P. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routed.
BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 2nd July about 9 a.m. Direct
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 3rd July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 2nd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons on Thursday, the 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	,, 6th Aug.
†PALAMCATTA	3413	,, 20th Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th June 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1014
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	995	947
Bombay to New York	641	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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Agents, Bombay

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
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Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

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declared in respect of the last Triennium.

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotaons for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT
BURGLARY	& SICKNESS
MOTOR CAR	FIDELITY
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(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
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Whatever price is paid for any purchase, substantial value is given.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

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Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

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Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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Los Angeles	New York. (Cal U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Post Box No. 207.
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BANKING.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per year.

FIXED

Deposits are ...ed for one year or for shorter perio... as rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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T. A. STEWART,
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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can alwaye be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

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MASSAGE, on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3036

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FRESH PORK SAUSAGES made daily, GREATLY APPRECIATED at annas 12 per lb. Roast Pork, Corned Beef. Up-country orders invited. James Cornell, Prince's Dock. 2988B

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

B. G. DESAI'S Matriculation, English and Mathematics Class meets daily 7-30 to 9 a.m. (S. T.), except Saturdays for all Private and School-going Students appearing in November 1914 or March 1915, in the Chanda Ramjee Hindu Girls' High School, near C. P. Tank, opposite Hirabaug. Lucid and Interesting Methods. Monthly fees in advance Rs. 3 for two subjects and Rs. 2 for one subject. Intending students should see B. G. DESAI, during class-hours. 3051

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WANTED a 2nd Hand MOTOR TRACTION, Carrying load 3 to 4 Tons. Apply MAYASHANKER THACKER and Co., 52, Apollo Street, Fort. 3035

WANTED a trained or experienced GRADUATE TEACHER for the Alexandra High School, Bhopal, on Rs. 85 per month, with future prospects. Mahamedans preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 3029

WANTED for High School QUALIFIED LADY TEACHERS for lower classes also CLERK and a PERSIAN TEACHER. Apply to Box No. 689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2998

WANTED for the Wesleyan Mission High School, Lucknow, a graduate or trained Intermediate to teach Mathematics to the High section. Starting salary, Rs. 65, p.m. Apply to the HEAD-MASTER. 2701

WANTED.—A young and energetic graduate is willing to go to any part of the world in any capacity on a decent salary. Please communicate with Box No. 702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3055

WANTED by an experienced Parsi businessman, a Capitalist partner with Rs. 25,000 or upwards for Import and Export business.
Apply Box No. 701, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3053

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED—For Open Line maintenance on the Assam-Bengal Railway, two thoroughly qualified Permanent Way Inspectors. Salary Rs. 150. Written applications stating age, qualifications, and present employment, with recent testimonials, to be sent to the DISTRICT-ENGINEER, A. B. Railway, Chittagong. 2190

WITH reference to notice in public papers under the signature of Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam inviting tenders for the purchase of the Machinery of the Fraser Ice Factory Co., Ltd., the public is informed that an appeal involving the question as to the right to the said Machinery is pending in the High Court of Bombay between the abovenamed Company and the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam. Whoever will purchase the Machinery from the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam will do so at his risk. 3056

WANTED.

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to THE CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, Savantvadi. 2193

WANTED—MEDICAL OFFICERS required for pilgrim ships. Apply sharp to—
R. E. COLLIN & Co.,
3033 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WANTED situation as DYER AND BLEACHER. Convincing references of Theory and Practice. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3014

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

HOWRAH General Hospital Nurses Wanted. There are vacancies for two charge nurses on Rs. 130 to Rs. 150 per mensem, and for junior nurses on Rs. 100 p. m. according to qualifications.
Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2194

WANTED an INDIAN NURSERY GOVERNESS for two boys, one aged 8 years and the other 9 months old. Salary Rs. 30 to 40. Board and lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DIWAN,
2192 Dewas State, Senior. Dewas, C. I.

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a Demonstrator in Biology (Botany) on Rs. 100-5-150. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 5th July 1914. 2703

SERVICES of two English Mining Engeneers are required for Manganese Mines.
Applicants should state age, qualifications and salary expected, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
Apply to MANAGER, General Sandur Mining Co., Ltd., Ranandrug, Bellary District, South India. 2195

WANTED for the Porbandar State, the following:—
1. LADY DOCTOR with qualifications not below L. M. & S. or L. R. C. P. & S. Pay Rs. 100—10 to Rs. 150. With free quarters, Gujarati speaking (essential.)
2. A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 35 with free quarters.
Apply with testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Porbandar State. 2700

WANTED a B. A., or B.Sc., (with classical language—Persian, and optional subjects—Chemistry and Physics) for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School. Apply with copies of testifonials, stating previous experience and least salary expected.
S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dewan Office, Dharampur, 25th June, 1914. 2190.

WANTED.—OVERSEERS on Temporary Establishment consolidated salary from Rs. 80 to 100 according to qualifications. Only L. C. Es., and B. Es., or others who have experience of construction, need apply with copies of testimonials before 10th July, 1914.
C. K. HARRISON,
Executive Engineer,
Pravara Canals District
Kopargaon, District Ahmednagar,
Dated 26th June, 1914. 3043

WANTED for the State High School.
1 HEAD MASTER (Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit), Rs. 75—100.
1 FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate strong in Science and Mathematics), Rs. 50—75.
1 2ND ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate or Intermediate), Rs. 40—50.
1 3RD ASSISTANT MASTER (Intermediate), Rs. 30—40.
1 4TH ASSISTANT MASTER (Intermediate or Entrance), Rs. 25—30.
Apply with copies of testimonials if any before July 10, 1914, to THE DIWAN, Dewas State (Senior), Dewas, C. I. 2701

WANTED as early as possible a EUROPEAN GRADUATE of Oxford or Cambridge with practical and up-to-date experience as a Teacher and a good disciplinarian, as a Resident Tutor to the two sons of the Rajah of Kurupam to coach them up for examinations till they pass the Intermediate Arts Course of the Madras University. He will be responsible for their upbringing and should join them in all their in and outdoor sports.
Salary to be fixed according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials from Officers of the Educational Department and for further particulars, to the.
RAJAH OF KURUPAM.
Azizbagh, Cathedral,
Madras, 24th June 1914. 2191.

SITUATIONS VACANT.—WANTED, immediately, for the new Government Engineering School Worshops, Nagpur, the following Mistries:—
1. Carpenter and Pattern Maker Rs. 60 p. m.
2. Assistant and Pattern Maker Rs. 40 p. m.
3. Smith and Foundry Mistry Rs. 50 p. m.
4. Assistant Foundry Mistry Rs. 30 p. m.
5. Driver for Oil Engine Rs. 25 p. m.
Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials, should be sent to the Principal, College of Science, Nagpur, not later than July 5th 1914.
Apply to
The Offg. Principal,
3040 College of Science, Nagpur.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

FOR SALE.—Underwood Typewriter in first class order, No. 5, Model Rs. 175/-, or near offer. Apply to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2962

FOR SALE.—(To make room for other new Machinery). One strong, 7 Bowls Colander Machine (with Engine), of Mather and Platt in perfect working order. Can be seen at the Bombay Cotton Mill at Kalachowki Road, where it is working, on applying to THE MANAGER. 3047

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—2nd floor Fern House, Colaba Causeway, well-lighted, airy and commodious rooms. Apply COOVERJEE N. BANAJEE, Mangaldas Cloth Market. 3054

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for 2 gentlemen with private family at Colaba. Large bedrooms, English baths, E. L. F. Apply Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victorian Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO CONTRACTORS—Wanted—Contractors with Capital to tender for constructing buildings (in brick in Central India. Large works. Particulars and plans on application in person to H. G. at No. 1, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 3037

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse will occupy the NEW PREMISES opposite Messrs. Grindlay & Co., from 15th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE present agent of a flourishing Mill is retiring owing to failing health and with that view wants to resign his agency. The Mill is in good working order, the machinery is sound. The agen's minimum commission is Rs. 12,000 per annum secured whether the Mill works or not. In capable hands the maximum is unlimited. For young energetic capitalists the offer is well worth consideration. Here is a field where they can reap an assured and even a bumper harvest every year. None but bona fide applicants need trouble, for further particulars to,
S. R. BOTTLEWALA & Co.,
3023 17, Bank Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER of the second class to serve as Medical Officer of Health for the City Municipality, Dhulia. Those who possess a degree of M.B., B.S. & have also undergone a nine months' course in hygiene and three months' course in epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated the 15th March 1913 need only apply. Salary to begin with will be Rs. 150 with prospects of promotion if the work be found satisfactory.
Municipal Office,
Dhulia, 26th June, 1914.
S. D. GARUD,
President,
3048 City Municipality Dhulia.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABAJI BHAGWANTRAO CHAWAN also spelt BABAJEE BHAGWANTRAO CHAWAN, widower late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a saleman in the Firm of Messrs. Badam Pile and Co., Ltd., residing at Sundergalli Haines Road, Byculla, outside the Fort .....Deceased.
GOPALRAO BABAJI CHAWAN of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Sundergalli Haines Road, Byculla, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of June 1914.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
2919 Attorneys for Petitioner.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 653—of 1913.
Re KESPHAVLAL LAKMICHAND SHA of Bombay, Hindu. Inhabitant, who before imprisonment, resided at Shaik Memon Street, near Mangaldas Market, lately trading in Motor Cars, motor Accessories and Electric goods under the name of The Orient Motor Car & Electric Coys. and now unemployed. An Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th September, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock, in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 29th June, 1914. 3057

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.
In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds, in bags, cottonseed, in bags, jawari, wheat, bajree, rapeseed, groundnut seeds, linseed, and moha flowers in bags, wooden beams, bundles of gunny bags, boxes of wearing apparels, bags of rice, bags of jogree, bundles of wooden article, bags of dry cocoanuts, lot of steel hoops, bundles of old records, lots of condemned sheets, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th day of June 1914, at 2-30 p.m. S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade Colaba (sea side) very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton large sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters, artistic made drawing room cabinets, rich table ornaments, Parian, Terracotta, and bronze figures, China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, large English ice box, punkah fan, organ one sweet tone cottage piano, black wood open carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, bent wood chairs, chival glasses, table and hall lamps, copper and aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of the Honorable Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., C.S.I, Chairman City Improvement Trust, and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July 1914 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Panday Sanatoriam, Colaba, a large lot of glass and crockeryware, spoons and forks, ebony and blackwood open carved furniture, large mahogany dining table, sofas and easy chairs, Bohemion and English vases, marble top round tables, English chiming clocks, old China vases, flower pots and jars writing tables, Bohemian 12 lights hanging chandeliers, Argand lamps, candlebras, valuable books, Parian figures, one large Milner's safe in cupboard, teakwood and blackwood large and small chests, pier tables, one large telescope, reclining sofas, blackwood carved single and double bedsteads, globe and vase lamps, cotton mattresses, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1914, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building street Nos. 3A, 3-1, 1A, 7, 7C, 9; Case No. 4 Sopari Bag Road and Government Road.
Building Street Nos. 103, 15, Case No. 99, 98, Vincent Road and Niagaum Cross Road.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY WARE ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, furniture etc., consisting of dining table and chairs, English Sideboard, English mahoganised drawing-room, suit of sofas and chairs, dressing writing and washhand tables, blackwood wardrobe in 2 pieces, rich glassware and crockeryware etc., the property of E. Hargreaves, Esq.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers) a quantity of white and coloured piece goods and the following furniture such as Drawing rooms suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, writing dressing and washhand tables, marble tables, tiled teapoys, office tables, book stands, glass screens, brass flower vases and flower pots, Phonographs and records, a lot of cane furniture, single and double almiras, Iron single cot etc., etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of J. H. Nelson Thomas and Co., Furniture such as chairs, tables, bookstands, Books and Catalogues of electrical things, office tables Copying press Steel Book stand etc.
Property of a Hindu Gentlemen:—
1 set of Encyclopoedia Britannica with its revolving Bookstand complete 1 lot Pictorial History of England, Dictionary of English History etc.
1,000 Memo Stands.
1 lot Carbons for Remington, Underwood etc., Typewritters.
Property of a European Gentleman.
1 Piano by Collard and Callard.
By order of Concerned 5 Bales old wearing apparels.
1 case pictures of Hindu Gods etc.
Several Gents cycles by different makers.
Property of E. Hargreaves Esq., Dining Table and Chairs, English Mahogany Sideboard English Mahogany Drawing Room suite, Blackwood wardrobe in 2 pieces dressing and washhand tables, glass and crokeryware &c., &c.
By order of the office concerned.
1 lot Showels, Dynamos, Ironware, etc.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th June, Messrs. D'LAL and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., the teak and black and mahogany polished, household and office rich tapestry, lined furniture, clothes and jewellery.
Furniture such as Tapestry lined drawing room suites, writing, dressing and washing tables, easy chairs, fine cabinets, hat-stands, single and double cupboards, almirahs Phonographs, records, six Light Gas Zoomar, dirty clothes basket, book case, etc., etc.
By the order of the office concerned.
18 pieces slightly damaged Nansookh.
1 dozen Dr. Micklese tonic cocoa tin.
3 cases cotton striped cloth.
5 bales black drill.
Consignment 2 cases locks.
At 4 p.m.
By order of the concerned. Jewellery such as Pearl Bangles, Rings of diamonds, enamel, etc., etc.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1914.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headach That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.
Twice nightly at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
To-night: Last few nights of
JOSEPHINE DAVIS
LILLY EYTON
ROSE AND ELLIS
and the Gaiety pictures the talk of the city
Watch this space to-morrow ? ? ?
Thursday 2nd July
1 STAR ARTISTES
A galexy of talent never before attempted on any stage in the East, equal to any first rate music Hall in London or the continent; Note, just for a few days only.
BOOK NOW AT ROSE & Co.
Popular prices Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6 &

THE EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager Mr. James McGra
To-night. To-night.
6-30 and 10 p.m
PAUL PEDRINI
King of Foot Equilibrists
and his
WONDERFUL GIANT BABOON
the
ROSA VALERIO SEXTETT
The human aeroplanes
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE
in three parts
Same Programme both Houses.
Coming Saturday July 4th.
MDSLLE LYGIE
Queen of Light
A Great Electrical Spectacle.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 127
Selig's Great Leonine Melodrama
THOR: LORD OF THE JUNGL
3,000 Feet of Nerve-Thrilling Pictures.
THESE WILD-ANIMAL DRAMAS ARE THE WONDER
THE MOVING-PICTURE WORLD.
If You Miss This
You Will Miss a Good Thing
We are also showing:
The Hunchback Fiddler. (Coloured Dra
Love Finds a Way. (Comedy.)
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 1

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"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

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Glare Protector. *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)* For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price

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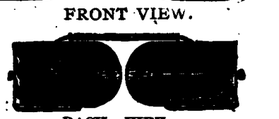

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Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

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" Khyosophyll " " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble.

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Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

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SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
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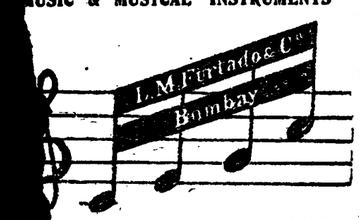
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th June, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average in the south-east Punjab and below elsewhere; minimum temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 1.51" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average in Sind. Temperature is in defect during day at Jacobabad and at night at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj records 0.79," Bhavnagar-Para 0.12," Surat 0.78" and Neemuch 0.54" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become generally slightly damper. Day temperature is much below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 1.10", Hoshangabad 0.11," Raipur 0.56" and Nagpur 0.40". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper in the area of rainfall."

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.40" of rain and Karwar 0.36". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.37" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved further westwards and is to-day central over Cutch. It has caused heavy rain in lower Sind and moderate showers in Cutch. Rainfall in Kathiawar cannot be decidedly determined in the absence of the coast observations. Rainfall has generally decreased considerably in area and amount. Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan, Malabar and in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Fairly general rain has been recorded in lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat and local in the south Bombay Deccan and West Central India.

Nearly general rain is likely in lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar; fairly general rain on the west coast and local showers in West Central India, the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 29th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Part 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (52th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	94.4	85.8	81	..	0.16	—0.01
Do. (25th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.1	82.5	72	..	0.21	—0.32
Rawalpindi	94.5	76.6	64	..	1.58	—0.39
Lahore	97.7	78.8	69	..	0.90	—0.83
Sirsa	108.0	88.6	48	..	1.67	..
Ambala	103.7	84.1	60	..	3.90	0.30
Delhi	106.6	88.2	50	..	0.87	—1.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.6	86.8	60	..	3.37	1.00
Mainpuri	107.2	86.4	54	..	1.21	—1.46
Jhansi	97.7	82.6	65	..	1.85	—2.60
Cawnpore	103.8	88.5	54	..	0.55	—2.44
Allahabad	102.6	86.5	54	..	1.09	—2.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabad	101.5	83.8	80	..	1.55	1.41
Karachi	96.0	79.0	84	1.51	2.90	1.93
Ajmer	98.0	80.8	71	..	3.45	1.36
Jalpore	102.0	81.9	63	..	2.74	0.87
Kotah	93.4	81.6	65	..	2.70	0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.4	76.8	85	0.79	3.21	1.42
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	85.4	70.4	86	6.12	8.78	5.39
Surat	84.2	76.2	95	0.78	22.30	14.80
Ahmedabad	84.5	75.8	90	0.09	4.16	—0.06
Dessa	92.1	76.0	90	0.04	2.33	1.14
Neemuch	86.7	73.0	81	0.54	3.68	—0.07
Indore	85.1	72.1	84	..	6.68	1.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	74.9	81	1.10	4.62	—2.61
Saugor	88.0	73.6	82	0.05	3.88	—2.07
Hoshangabad	87.5	75.0	78	0.11	6.05	0.50
Khandwa	88.1	74.9	76	..	4.58	—0.36
Akola	90.8	73.5	72	..	7.91	3.03
Amraoti	88.7	73.7	76	..	4.78	—1.48
Nagpur	88.1	75.9	81	0.40	7.75	—0.56
Chanda	92.3	77.0	74	..	7.51	0.64
Raipur	91.5	75.6	91	0.56	3.64	—4.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	81.4	83	0.01	16.64	—0.97
Ratnagiri	86.3	79.9	83	0.08	35.05	6.82
Mormugao	87.9	77.2	85	0.40	30.13	1.14
Karwar	86.5	77.8	86	0.36	33.28	—4.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	72.7	92	0.03	6.74	2.43
Ahmednagar	84.3	68.7	80	..	7.91	2.94
Poona	84.8	72.3	75	0.03	5.67	1.06
Sholapur	91.6	68.3	76	..	6.43	1.79
Bijapur	91.1	70.8	78	..	1.51	—1.86
Belgaum	78.3	68.6	86	0.37	4.82	—3.24
Aurangabad	84.6	68.4	81	..	9.24	4.18
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.1	74.8	74	..	15.68	11.05
Hyderabad	91.2	72.9	73	..	8.59	4.29
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.1	78.4	79	0.14	33.03	—2.49
Calicut	84.8	75.3	94	0.58	27.25	—6.05
Cochin	84.9	76.5	89	0.86	23.09	—4.22
Colombo	86.2	80.1	85	..	10.32	2.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	100.5	81.7	63	..	2.65	—1.89
Bellary	97.2	77.5	56	..	0.45	—1.52
Guddapah	102.4	77.8	51	..	4.56	1.53
Madras	101.1	81.9	55	..	0.64	—1.17
Bangalore	88.0	66.6	80	..	1.80	—1.98
Coimbator	92.4	72.4	66	..	0.61	—0.91
Trichinopoly	101.5	81.1	56	..	0.59	—0.80
Negapatam	98.5	80.3	65	..	0.62	—0.64

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th June was 29.812 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29

The storm in North-west India is now reduced to a feebly marked depression in Lower Sind and Baluchistan. Both the monsoon currents are weak. There has been a decrease in the general rainfall of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Lower Sind, South Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, north-west of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, and in the Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Hills, North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy and Bassein four inches; Moulmein two; Toungoo one and a half; Bhamo one; Shillong two; Sambalpur one; Mussoorree two; Karachi one and a half; Mount Abu and Dwarka one; Bhuj and Surat three-quarters; Jubbulpore one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Central Provinces.

Indian Ocean Report:—The pressure and wind conditions at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychilles were practically normal during the past week.

RAILWAY LINES WASHED AWAY.

JETALSAR, June 29.

Owing to heavy rain a portion of the line between Gavadka and Sajiavadar on the Khijadia Dhari Section of the G. P. S. Railway is unsafe for the passing of trains. The trains are running between Khijadia and Govadka. It is expected that communication will be restored shortly.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 28th June.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29·506 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1 "
Dew Point	78.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.826 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	6.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 "
Minimum do. do.	78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. ..	243miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00inches
Total fall during month	16.64 "
Do. year do.	16.79 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th June	0.00 "

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m	ft. in.
M	29	m 2 55	25 9	29	m 8 36	17 6
		a 2 25	27 9		a 9 45	18 2
Tu	30	m 3 53	25 7	30	m 9 31	18 7
	July	a 3 23	27 2	July	a 10 40	17 10
W	1	m 5 3	25 5	1	m 10 12	19 3
		a 4 59	26 7		a 11 20	17 4
Th	2	m 6 20	25 8	2	m 11 57	20 6
		a 5 58	26 1			
F	3	m 7 41	26 2	3	a 0 46	16 8
		a 7 8	25 0		m 1 22	20 10
S	4	m 8 54	25 11	4	m 1 46	16 1
		a 8 21	25 7		a 2 37	20 9
S	5	m 9 55	27 10	5	m 2 42	15 4
		a 9 21	25 8		a 3 44	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 29	(Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 4m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
" 30	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m
July 1	(Wednesday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m
" 2	(Thursday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m
" 3	(Friday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m
" 4	(Saturday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m
" 5	(Sunday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter July 1st 0h. 54.5m. a.m. Perigee, 3rd, 12h. p.m. Full Moon, 7th 7h. 29.8m p.m.; Last Quarter 15, 1h. 1·1m. p.m.; Apogee 15th, 8-6h. p.m. New Moon: 23rd 3h. 4·1m. a.m.

BUTLER'S TWO WIVES.

STRANGE POISONING CASE AT MARYLEBONE.

A strange story was told at the adjourned inquest at Marylebone on June 6 on the body of Roger Parker, 36, a butler, formerly in the service of Colonel Wyndham-Quinn, at Seymour-street, Hyde Park, who died in Middlesex Hospital on May 15 from oxalic acid poisoning. It was stated at the first hearing that Parker, who had been borrowing money, had complained of tooth-ache. He had been married only about five weeks and the day after his death his wife was taken from a boarding house at Eaton-terrace, Westminster, to St. George's Hospital, also suffering from the effects of poison.

Frances Lumas, a maid at the house of Colonel Wyndham-Quinn, said that on May 15 Mrs. Parker called for her husband, as he had not kept an appointment. The witness broke the news of his death to her and she appeared to be much distressed.

Arthur Padden, footman, at No. 2, Grosvenor-square, said that Parker was butler there until April 1, when he left to get married.

Bryce Currie, boarding-house keeper at 49, Eaton-terrace, said that Parkar was in the Guards, and left the Service to become butler to Lord Glamis. The witness was present at the wedding in April and said that the wife had resided at his house since that time. On May 15, the woman went out to meet her husband, and came back and said that he was dead. The next morning she borrowed a shilling, saying that she wished to send a telegram. Soon afterwards she was found poisoned by oxalic acid and was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Matilda Springham, living at Manor Park, said that Parker was her brother, and three weeks before his death, he seemed depressed and said, "My wife has found me out." This referred to his lawful wife, whom he married in 1908, and who was now living.

Bertha Childs, a frail and good-looking woman, said that she believed she was Parker's wife, having married him on April 4. She was unaware of any previous marriage. He had never threatened suicide. She could not account for his action, never having heard of his having a wife alive.

Police-sergeant Broadwood said that he found a letter which Mrs. Parker had addressed to her father, in which she said that her husband having taken poison, there was nothing further for her to live for. The witness was satisfied from inquiries that there was nothing to suggest that the man and woman contemplated suicide simultaneously.

The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se.*

FORCE OF SUGGESTION.

IMPULSE OF MANKIND TO ACTION.

The social influence of suggestion was the subject of a lecture given on June 10, by Mme. Lipinska. M.D., Laureate of the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

Mme. Lipinska said that from his birth, before the first signs of intelligence, man was subject to suggestion from those around. Before he had any will, reason, or feeling he suffered unconsciously the daily and continuous invasion of their will, reason, and feelings. The whole of human evolution from prehistoric times rested on suggestion; but in order that suggestion might be realized the individual or the community must be in a condition of receptivity.

What was the moral ground of Europe at the time of the Crusades? Christian Europe, fundamentally weakened by feudal anarchy, was incapable of political coalition. Religious feeling alone could induce the princes and barons to take united action. The stories of pilgrims and the exhortations of monks and preachers aroused Christian resentment. The whole of Europe was ready to rise at the first suggestive signal from the Sovereign Pontiff.

This instance confirmed the statement that in every suggestion there were two elements—first, the idea, and, secondly, the state of receptivity of the individual or of society as a whole; that is to say, their capacity to receive in a greater or smaller degree the ideas promulgated by great minds. Our historical past and our present social tendencies were the soil on which fresh ideas might come to fruition. Just as the environment exerted an unconscious influence on the individual, so remarkable personalities, people of genius, worked in the environment, acting on the masses and imparting suggestions to the general population. Such men were Alexander, Cæsar, Charles XII., and Napoleon. Such suggestion was not always beneficial to the progress of humanity. Philosophical opinions influenced even those who had never read the works of the philosopher. In our day followers of Nietzsche who had not grasped his ideas tried to justify their own selfishness and low instincts by the doctrine of the Superman.

The most intelligent persons were the easiest to treat with intellectual and reasonable suggestion, but the weakest characters were the most open to suggestions and impressions. In a battle the most timid might become the bravest when suggestion, influencing their whole being, veiled the dangtr from them. The fact was that collective suggestion was a force which rushed like a torrent carrying with it the timid as well as the brave, the coward as well as the audacious, even the reserved and those who were considered well-balanced. On the other hand, fear and terror were contagious, as was evident in cases of panic. The lecturer instanced the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar in Paris, when the most distinguished and self-sacrificing men, unconscious of what they were doing, trampled upon their friends, upon women and children. All were hypnotized by one idea, one wish—to escape.

Legislators of every age had recognized this mental condition, and it had not been without reason that they had attached so much importance to insignia. Even a uniform had an unrivalled power of suggestion. There was the famous case of the "Captain of Kopenick," who presented himself suddenly at the municipal offices announcing the retirement of the burgomaster and carrying off the cash-box. None of those present moved a finger to prevent him. The prestige of his uniform had worked that kind of suggestion. What was the reason of the success and vogue of so many advertised remedies? Nothing but suggestion which compelled people to try advertised article.

Impressions which struck the senses rested on the mentality and caused it to vibrate, sometimes unconsciously and without any participation by the will. The lecturer instanced the cases of epidemics of suicide, of which there were a number of historical examples. In medicine collective suggestion had always been recognized. In a hospital ward one patient had only to have nervous seizure for another to have the same thing. It was precisely nervous contagion which explained how invaluable for nervous subjects it was to live for a time among healthy people. In Belgaum and in France there existed colonies for the treatment of sick persons by this method. It was not rare for these patients to recover their sanity in a few months or years. We should facilitate good inclinations by immediate and persevering environmental influences. We must set up a barrier to injurious suggestions by developing the forces of resistance to evil, by forming character and will through moral hygiene.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

From July 1st next, the Kalka-Simla Railway administration proposes to run rail motors, each to seat ten persons up and down the line, an innovation which will be very welcome as it is claimed that the uncomfortable symptoms which are experienced in the train are unknown when travelling on these cars. For the present only one car will be used on the service, and it will leave Kalka at 7-45 a.m., arriving at Simla at 12-27 p.m. It will leave Simla again at 2-35 p.m. the same day, and arrive at Kalka at 6-55 p.m., in sufficient time to catch the Calcutta mail; thus the time taken in travelling between Kalka and Simla, or vice versa, will be reduced by about one and-a-half hours. The charges which will be made over and above a first class fare per seat, will be between Kalka and Simla for a single journey Rs. 6 and for the return journey Rs. 10 with a smaller charge for intermediate stations. Only rugs and hand-bags will be allowed in the cars, all other luggage being conveyed on the connecting passenger train. It is understood that later on in the season when sufficient cars are available, these cars may be reserved as specials leaving Simla or Kalka or other station as far as practicable at the times most convenient to the passengers engaging them.

MONEY AND HONEY.

PATHAN'S STORY OF HOW HE WAS SWINDLED.

Clement de Souza, a Goanese, lately a Customs clerk and James Fittley, an aprentice in the Telegraph Department, G.I.P. Railway, both residing at Parel, were on Saturday, last charged by Mr. D. B. Durve Sub-Inspector, G.I.P. Railway Police, before Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, Huzur, Deputy Collector and first class Magistrate, Thana with cheating Oolabkhan Janmahomed Khan, a Pathan dock labourer.

On Saturday morning de Souza, it is alleged, met the Pathan at theThana Station, and in course of conversation with him said he could secure for him a good job by speaking him to his "Burra Saheb," who was at Dadar provided Rs. 30 was given to the latter; as soon as he had paid the money, he said Oolabkhan would be given a job as a muccadum with Rs. 2-8 per day as wages. The Pathan having swallowed the bait accompanied Clement to Bombay for the money, which, together with a bottle of honey, was got from one Aziz Khan. Both then drove to Dadar, and here de Souza introduced the suppliant Pathan to the "Burra Saheb." The three then travelled to Thana, and here in a convenient corner the Pathan paid over the honey and the money. The victim was then asked if he had his meal; and when he said he had not, the accused told him to go to a eating house and in the meantime the "Burra Saheb" would to Kalyan where he had important business to transact. The Pathan went for his meal but being impatient to begin work, he returned early to the station and was amazed to see the pair in a train leaving for Bombay and not Kalyan. He gave chase, and after a hard tussle with a railway-man, who tried to prevent him travelling without a ticket, he got into the train but was turned out at the very next station (Mulund), and all trace of the runaway pair was lost, until the "Burra Saheb" was captured at Kurla by a European Police Serjeant and taken to Bori Bunder Station, accused No. 2 being arrested later.

Clement pleaded guilty, said he was prepared to return the money to Oolabkhan and threw himself upon the clemency of the Court. The Magistrate promised to consider the prayer for pardon at the proper time and directed the police to make inquiries, into Clement's antecedents.

Tittley questioned by the Magistrate about his notionality said he was a Dutch burgher and was born at Kandy, Ceylon. "You are a European?" pueried the Magistrate in a sceptical tone. "Of course I am a European" emphatically answered the accused, "my father and mother were pucca Dutch."

"Well then at this stage the proceedings must cease, as" you being a European, I have no jurisdiction to try the case. It must go before the District Magistrate."

"But the accused waives his claim to he tried as a European," submitted the Sub-Inspector.

That did not alter the situation, answered the Magistrate, and so the accused and the papers in the case were sent on to the District Magistrate.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

EXHIBITION OF FIELD MAPS.

A very interesting exhibition of field maps prepared by parties of the Southern Circle of the Survey of India during the past winter season was held on Wednesday last at the office of the Superintendent of the Southern Circle, on the High Ground at Bangalore. Colonel Pirrie made a short speech on the occasion and expressed the great pleasure it had given them all to learn of the Knighthood which had just been conferred on Colonel Burrard, the Surveyor-General; he also spoke of the promotions sanctioned by the Surveyor-General, from the lower to the Upper Subordinate Service, of Mr. Hari Ram Chandra Jogalekar and Mr. Damodar Kadligar, who were steady and conscientious workers. Colonel Pirrie made the following remarks on the Exhibition:—

"The standard of field plane-table plans exhibited is very high and even higher than those sent in by the field parties of the Southern Circle last year, which reflects great credit on the officers in charge of parties and on those controlling and carrying out the work under their supervision. The Judging Committee has had great difficulty in estimating the relative merits of the work of surveyors in the different parties. The plane-tables exhibited by No. 5 Party working in undulating open ground in the Central Provinces are technically the best The ground surveyed by No. 8 Party in the High Range along the Tinnevelly-Travancore boundary and along the Western sea coast of Travancore varies from dense unexplored forest to low ground full of backwaters and covered with palm groves, and is technically the most difficult."

The Committee made numerous awards, and a Certificate of Honour, conferred by the Surveyor General of India on Surveyor Shaikh Mahomed Salik, of No. 7 Party, for meritorious services on the N. E. Frontier of India, was presented to him by the Superintendent of the Southern Circle.

MACEY

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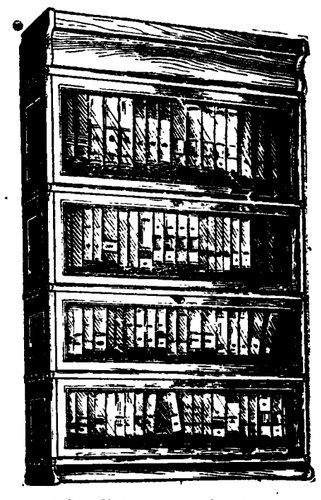

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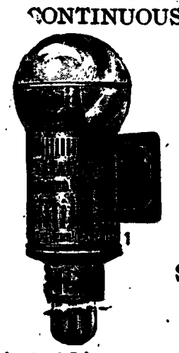

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 29th June 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
37 bars silver	75,000	London	Mercantile
1 box gold coins	15,000	Marseilles	Comptoir

MONEY.

The cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 64 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet with little business doing either way.

We quote :—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 31—32
D.D. mail	1	3 3—32
T.T. forward Sept.	1	4 1—32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5—32
„ 3 forward, 15th August	1	4 7—32
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169¾
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		139¼
„ Shanghai		186¾
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1/8 lower both for ready and forward, the rate for both positions being 26. The local market has remained quiet but steady during the day at our quotations with a small business doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold ..	24	1	6
Australian bar gold ..	24	0	0
[illegible] ..	15		
Silver (cum duty) ready ..	75	5	0
1st Settlement ..	75	6	0
2nd Settlement ..	75	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 26th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway ..	22	24,006
B.B. & C.I. Railway ..	44	51,503

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day and owing to the nearness of the current settlement a lot of business was recorded during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95/9 gradually declined to Rs. 95/8, but finally closed at Rs. 95-8-6 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery. The rate for the 31st July settlement was maintained at annas four and a half in.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (New Issues) changed hands at Rs. 102.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day, and "budley" business was the principal feature of the day.

David stood at Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 436¼.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,007½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,087½.

Finlay declined to Rs. 285 and Swan to Rs. 230.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 216¼.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,830 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,430.

Indore Malwa Mill shares dropped to Rs. 130.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 725.

Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 975.

McKenzie's Saw Mills shares changed hands at Rs. 135.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed in lots at Rs. 232 and Rs. 233 and Preference at Rs. 1778.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,000.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 81½ and Deferred at Rs. 145.

Merchants' Bank shares declined to Rs. 6.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 61½.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld &Co. (Liverpool) :—"Small Saturday market; very steady on high temperatures in Atlantic States; not much selling. Later: Market keeps very steady; spinners calling cotton on large scale; shorts are covering near positions. It is difficult to say at the present moment but we think the market has discounted a condition of 78 to 79 per cent." (New York) :—Very steady featureless market." (Crop) :—Over Eastern portion of belt weather unsettled. In Carolinas and Georgia showers predicted. Balance of belt weather fair. Our Western portion fair weather predicted, cooler."

Gruning: "Market advanced owing to nervousness of parties who are short Dry weather is causing anxiety."

Hornby Hemelryk :—"Crop is reported damaged by excessive heat in Eastern portion of the belt during the last few days. Think the damage much exaggerated. Market anticipating an unfavourable Bureau by buying; poss[illegible]ore the report has been [illegible]ted. Further advance not warranted for the present in consequence of the condition of trade being unsatisfactory. Spinners are talking of short time."

Changes in the American markets on Saturday were small, new crop positions being 2 to 4 points higher. The condition to be given in the Bureau Report is expected to be about 78 or 79 per cent. As to the acreage, nothing definite is known.

The local market opened quiet and unchanged at Rs. 293 for good Broach. There has been little enquiry during the day for forward delivery, and prices close easier in sympathy with a poor demand for ready cotton. Closing rates are as under :—

The following is from the New York Correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" :—

NEW YORK, May 29.

"The first real crop scare in a number of years has been experienced in the cotton market during the past week, and as a result prices moved rapidly upward. The present feeling is that the crop cannot equal consumptive demands for next season, and even should the most favourable weather prevail it is not believed by many that a full yield can be produced. Predictions are current that the condition of the crop at present is the worst ever experienced at the start, this being particularly true west of the Mississippi River. The continued rainfall in that section of the belt is said to be a calamity, and it has probably settled all hope of a yield in excess of 15,000,000 bales. Everybody in the trade is bullish, and is felt that there is no limit to where values can go. The Government's first condition report of the season is expected to be one of the most sensational documents ever issued for cotton, and many of the "bulls" have gone so far as to claim that nothing short of a general crop failure is impending.

"FOOLHARDY TO SEND OUT FAVOURABLE REPORTS."

There are many in the trade, however, who are more con[illegible] and are [illegible] to believe that the crop is a failure before it is entirely put into the ground. They admit the lateness in the early producing sections of the belt, but discredit the idea that this cannot be made up. It cannot be disputed, nevertheless, that while time and again the market has been visited by crop scares, they have seldom occurred so early in the season as this. Much stress is laid upon the fact that in an advancing market the tendency is always to exaggerate unfavourable weather and crop conditions. Many state that the South would be foolhardy to send out favourable crop reports, as the present boom in values enables them to obtain an excellent price for the remainder of the old crop that they hold, besides giving them a fairly high level to hedge. Conservative interests believe that in order to maintain present values general business conditions must improve, and this is not likely to occur until the political atmosphere clears. As regards the continued rains in the Southwest, they say that rain is the life of the Texas crop, and that in the end Texas will derive more benefit from the moisture than harm.

The weather conditions over much of the belt have continued unfavourable. Heavy rains have again been reported in the Southwest, while there has been no cessation of the dry conditions in the States east of the Mississippi River. As a result of the heavy rain in the South-west, the conditions are reported to be the worst for many years, and few in the trade hold out any hope of a full yield from that part of the belt. It is estimated that hardly three-quarters of the crop has been planted in Texas, and that the crop there is over a month later than usual. Much replanting will have to be done. Fields over much of the State are soggy and covered with weeds and grass. In the central part of Texas the low lands are still flooded. In Oklahoma, while the crop is about a fortnight late, the conditions are not considered so bad. Planting is almost completed, and as the weather recently has been more favourable the plants are coming up to good stands.

DRY SECTIONS OF THE BELT.

As regards the conditions in the Eastern and Central States there is considerable difference of opinion. While almost everyone agrees that rain would be of considerable benefit to the crop, it is believed that the dry weather during May has been very favourable, as there was a good season in the ground, and with good cultivation the start was one of the most propitious. In some parts of Georgia and Alabama the seed has not germinated, owing to the dryness, and some complaints have been received of cold nights. The Carolinas, too, are complaining of the need of good soaking rains. Still, progress is being made in these States, the fields being clean, with good stands and chopping about completed. Considerable uncertainty exists regarding the probable acreage this season. A moderate increase is looked for in the Eastern and Central States while in the South-west, owing to the continued rains, the abandoned acreage is expected to be the largest on record. While most of the estimates so far issued indicate an increase in the total acreage, one issued during the past week put it that there would be a decrease of over 3 per cent for the belt. A general belief also exists that the weevil will do considerable damage this season. Reports from Texas and parts of the Central belt say that the pest is already ravaging.

SCARCITY OF THE ACTUAL : SPINNERS' POSITION.

Unfavourable views regarding crop conditions, especially in the early producing sections, are reported to be causing an increased demand for the remainder of the actual in the South. The demand in the Eastern States is reported to be especially improving, with exporters and domestic spinners inquiring for all grades obtainable. Prices have continued upward, and very few markets in the South are under 14 cents for middling. There is an entire absence of the pressure of holders to get rid of the remnant of the old crop which is usual at this time of the year. All over the belt there is reported to be a scarcity of the actual, and end-season famine is predicted. In fact, owing to the lateness of the crop in the South-west, it is claimed that spinners will be compelled to curtail, as there will be little cotton obtainable."

When the above was written the October position in New York was 12-62. After the Bureau Report it advanced to 13.01, and it is now 12.65. Liverpool for October, November at 6.79, the present price, is only 7 points lower than the highest touched this season.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.		
J J.	7.26	unchgd.
J.A.	7.26	„
A.S.	7.09	— 1
S.O.	6.87	— 1
O.N.	6.79	unchgd.
N.D.	6.71	„
D.J.	6.69	„
J.F.	6.69	„
F.M.	6.70	„

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	220	..		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	230	..	..	„
Do.	215	..	..	July"
M.G. Kandeish	222	212	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, ..	260	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	237	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	291	March 1915
Do.	288	..	..	July
M.G. Muttia	216	204	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			260	„
M.G. Westerns			271	„
Do			266	„
M.G. Compta			285	„
M.G. Mirai			290	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat —The Market is quiet best steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White Pessi 85 % ...	5	13	0	R.
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Bold Brown Ready	8	11	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	8	0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p	
Brown Cawnpore	9	3	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0	„

Teelseed —The Market is quiet, but steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a	p	
85 % Bold White	56	0	0	
Black Kutni	46	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p	
Bold	48	8	0	
Small	47	8	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	6	14	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	11	0	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p	
Mangalore ready	34	0	0	
Forward	7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	8	0
Surat	24	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton ..	4,603 Bales.
Wheat ..	3,875 Qrs.
Linseed ..	3 885 „
Rape, Rai, etc. ..	776 „
Gingellyseed ..	90 „
Poppyseed ..	409 „
Groundnuts ..	736 „
Castorseed ..	779 „
Rice ..	7,795 „
Myrabollams ..	40 „
Cottons eed ..	20.731 „
Mowraseed ..	1,117 „
Gram ..	926 „
Jowar ..	14,566 „
Maize ..	Nil. „
Barley ..	Nil. „

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

28th S.S. Barpeta	Minett	Busreh June 21
29th S.S. Pundeca	Handcock	Durban June 11

DEPARTURES.

June 29th

S.S. Greyvale .. Patterson .. Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Daihoko Maru	Tawai	Aden and Jeddah
S.S. Quilca	Goss	Rangoon
S.S. Queen Elizabeth	Munro	Chittagong

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer			
Caledonien	for	Marseilles	
„ Barpeta	for	Persian Gulf	
„ Pundua	for	Durban etc.	
„ Praesident	for	do.	

* To arrive.

S. S. Barpeta :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on June 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. Handcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on June 11, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Garryvale :—The steamer Garryvale, 2,451 tons, Captain G. E. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Daihoku Maru :—The steamer Daihoku Maru, 2,685 tons, Captain R. Tawai, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Quiloa :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quiloa 4,941 tons, Captain G. J. Goss will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

S. S. Queen Elizabeth :—The steamer Queen Elizabeth 2,748 tons, Captain H. C. Munro, will sail to-day for Chittagong with same bottom cargo.

S. S. China :—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer China with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Aden at midnight on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Massilia :—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 27th instant.

P. DOCK

Monday, June 29th, 1914.

SAILING STEAMERS	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. Daihoku Maru	Tamar	H. G. M. Ajam & Co
B Elindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & E Colomb Maru	Sakamoto	N. G. K
D & E Ismaila	Honeywood	M. & Co
F. Lauterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
H Burjora	Oconnor	M. M. & Co
K. [illegible]	Goss	M. & Co.
M Selsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Clan Maclean	Williamson	W. & A. G. & Co
Q Sumatra	Potter	Arab steames Ld

V. DOCK.

1 Clan Forbes	Fagan	W. & A. G. & Co	
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co	
3 Havildar	Oakshott	T. M. & Co	
4 Harrovian	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co	
5 Q een Elizabeth	Munro	J. F. & Co	
6 Clan Macgillivray	Ridgway	J. F. & Co	
8 Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.	
9 Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co	
10 & 11 Ckr of Colombo	Hanna ord	K. N. Co	
12 & 13 Custodian	Pugn	K. N Co.	
14 Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co	
*15 Roma	Coriislo	Rubattino Lin.	
16 Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co	

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Trantenfels	etz	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Devanha	Bickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Nippon	Francovich	A. L. S. N. Co
6 City of Paris	Campbells	G. N. & Co
7 Gabiona	Gillinder	A. L. S. N. Co
8 Indo Maru	Kamiya	N. Y. K.
14 Ebar repairing	Molony	T. M. & Co.
15 Lisua	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kuweit	Brown	Arab Steamer
17 Ramona	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanerio	McDougall	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Baron Dalhousie	Weeks	W. & A. G. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	
Crosby	Nutz	T. M. & Co.
Cliftonian	Jones	
Framington Court	Issacs	K. N. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Kuala	King	W. M. & Co
Kirklee	Currie	W. & A. G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	J. M. & Co
Laguna	Burtorse	A. L. S. N. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
Rawalpindi	[illegible]rant	Arab steamer
Pornea	Iggott	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Presedent	Schutt	M. M. & Co
Silida	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Talyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. Muncherji & Sons

EXPORTS.

June 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 22,625 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 1 ton coal, Shaw Wallace and Co., 38 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 48 bales wool, F. Khoolchand; 1,938 cwts linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey and Co.; 13 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 6,000 cwts cotton seed and 3,960 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 5,500 cwts. castor seed, 1,999 cwts. teel seed, 6,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,980 cwts. caster seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1,980 cwts. ground nuts, 1,104 cwts mustard seed, and 991 cwts. poppy seed, John Fachiri; 130 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 25 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales hemp. E. Oomersey; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

CIRCASSIA (s) 230 cwts. gum arabic, R. Damji and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 1,002 cwts. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 100 bales hemp, G. Verjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 55 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 110 bales cotton, National Financing and Commission Corporation; 500 cwts. castor seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 1 bale cotton, N. Dwarkadas; 55 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 25 bales cotton fly and 250 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

CHANTALA (s) 1,030 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,600 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

HARROVIAN (s) 3,380 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

CUSTODIAN (s) 1,006 cwts. castor seed, F. Toolshidas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CUSTODIAN (s) 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CALEDONIAN (s) 3,250 cwts castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.; 200 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy; 47 cwts. bala seed, J. Chimanlal and Co.; 23 cwts. bees wax, Bume and Reef; 210 cwts. gum arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 770 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 473 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 165 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, L. K. Jane.

FOR BREMEN.

LAUTERFELS (s) 430 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR GENOA.

CLAN MACLEAN (s) 267 bales cotton; Ralli Bros.; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 133 bales cotton, R. Chhoganmal; 380 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton picking, and 15 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR FIUME.

NIPPON (s) 330 bales cotton, V. Jetsey and Co.; 220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

LAGANA (s) 1,065 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

LAGANA (s) 375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 770 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 2,000 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 25 cwts. gum alibanum, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

LAGANA (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

LAGANA (s) 5,000 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

DEVANHA (s) ½ cwt. ivory, E. Mohamed.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 4 casks cement, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

DEVANHA (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHONG.

DEVANHA (s) 40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Macbride from Glasgow, Liverpool etc., Agents James Finlay and Co, 10,000 pieces f. c. bricks, 105 casks tiles; 150 kegs soda crystals, 50 bags and 80 kegs borax, 512 bags sulphur, 1,429 casks china clay, 12 bundles buckets, 52 barrels rosin, 254 barrels copperas, 59 cases wine, 6 cases locks, 100 bundles copper sheets, 24 casks 11 crates, and 2 drums, lubricating oil; 5 casks turkey red oil, 65 drums and 1 crate oil, 17 cases oil cloth, 1,095 kegs and 2 drums paint, 250 bales paper, 138 barrels coal tar, 701 barrels and 88 casks coal pitch 10 casks, 9 cases, 1,277 boxes, and 9 barrels soap, 5 cases confectionery, 20 cases biscuits, 2,381 cases and 5 casks whisky, 375 cases and 80 boxes window glass, 3 cases umbrellas, 16 barrels tallow, 6 bales jute cloth, 4 cases linens, 1 case artificial silk yarn, 1 bale wool yarn, 13 bales and 34 cases woollen goods, 11 cases and 1 bale cotton and woollen goods, 460 cases and 355 bales cotton yarn, 2,122 cases, 1,425 bales, 173 packages and 1 parcel cotton goods.

S. S. Nippon from Kobe, Agents A. L. S. N. Co., 100 bales straw boards, 200 bundlings sandal wood, 1,828 pieces saraya planks and scantlings, 421 pieces Poona planks, 247 pieces Poona scantlings, 2,954 pieces planks, 154 bags pearl sago, 51 bags sago, 2,300 bags white rice, 27 bags patch leaves.

S. S. Barjora from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co., 28 bags poppy seed, 327 bags linseed, 36 bags C seed, 1 bag beans, 285 bundles wool, 10 cases ghee, 10 cases almonds, 4 bundles and 3 bags A. kernels, 38 bags raisins, 2 bags figs, 469 bags and 160 boxes dates, 453 Carboy's rosewater, 20 bundles and 20 jottas rosebuds, 58 bundles skins, 3 bundles dry fish, 1,547 bags sardines, 2 cases dragoon blood, 12 bales loogees 32 bundles, 10 bags, and 2 cases attari, 2 bags gum, 99 bundles, 5 bags, and 2 boxes specie, 1 tin gold coin..

S. S. Trautenfels from Christiania, Agents, W. and A. Graham and Co., 1,829 bales paper, 11 bales printing paper, 3,583 bundles and 6,525 pieces planed boards, 10,566 pieces, and 2,663 bundles ceiling boards, 320 bales wood pulp, 200 drums carbide.

S. S. Baron Ogilvy from Calcutta. Agents, W. and A. Graham and Co., 6,366 tons coal.

THE PEARL MARKET.

NO BUSINESS BEING DONE IN PARIS.

Writing on the 12th June, the Paris correspondent of a contemporary states that the pearl market there has ceased to do any business, as three more merchants have failed. Their liabilities, however, are not very big.

The depreciation in the rates can be judged, he writes, from the fact that at an auction sale a pearl necklace, which was estimated to be worth Rs. 3,50,000 realised only Rs. 1,80,000.

He further states that there are no signs of improvement, and he fears that if the fresh stock is big, many merchants will fail by October or November at the latest.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30HT OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

59-13—Manecklal & Ty. Bai Moolbai widow v. Joshi Damji Harriram & anr.
893-13—Matubhai J & Madan Hirji Pirozsha Karam v. Fred Cecearini.
236-14—Mehta D & Lalji Himaji Vajechand & Co a firm v. Chandanmal Poonamchand a firm.
371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Vishram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Shamrao M & H.
382-14—Pestonji R K & Co Burjorji Sorabji Cooper v. Jack Heaney Reeves.
404-14—Shroff D & Dh Bomanji Shapurji Chimodwalla v. Chunilal Lakmichand & ors G H Dalal.
406-14—Shroff D & Dh Bomanji Shapurji Chimodwalla v. Adam Ismail & ors G H Dalal.
408-14—Payne & Co Henry Alfred Haudley Payne v. A Charria & ors.
412-14—Mulla & Mulla Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ramkarandas Ucharmal & ors.
413-14—Mulla & Mulla Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Bholaram Mayaram.
427-14—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Sheth Sahibsing Mambai & ors.
457-14—Dubash & Co Messrs Genna Nemaji & Co a firm v. Jugjiwan Raisey.
491-14—Payne & Co Vasantrao Sadashiv Dhatre v. Damodhar Narayen Pandit & anr.
506-14—Khunderao L & M Khimaji Gujaji & Co a firm v. Khumbar Jugjivan Raisey Raja.
525-14—Madhowji K Harsukhdas Chagmal firm v. Gomtebai widow.
526-14—Kanga & S Alfred Vaight v. Fasulhussein M Mudholkar.
534-14—Kanga & Sayani Joseub Habib v. Mahomed Haji Esmail Mauna & anr. Mans H M & Co Ardesir H D & Co.
539-14—Judah & Solemn The Jummna Flour Mills & Co Ld v. Stamslans Hewet & ors Jehangir & Seervai.
542-14—Mehta D & Lalji Moorarji Premji & ors v. Damodhardas Haridas Motichand & D.
597-14—Rustomji R K & Co Maccordas Tribhowandas v. Merwanji Pestonji Bhakka.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

424-13—Bheemji & Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm vThe Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7 4-14.
813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors v. Manecksbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.
702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.
1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.
887-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.
1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.
655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.
1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.
45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursew v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.
1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariana & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.
187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.
775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.
961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.
437-14—Little & Co The India Specie Bank Ld. in Liqn. v. Keshrichand Rupchand Pdg. G W & Co.
1029-13—Tyabji D & Co The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors. Madh K & C Mirza M & M.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

614-12—Vachha & Co Manickchand Verchand v. Asgerally Dawoodbhoy & ors Motichand & D.
341-13—Shroff D & D Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshankar Talpade Little & Co.
930-13—Bick M R & Co Gullamhussein Essaji v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.
931-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Chandalal Kushalji a firm Dipchet & P.
490-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhondubs Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T Y Sm. B & Co.
1312-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.
1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.
1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.
853-13—Jam R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Ragh N & Co.
278-12—Ard H D & Co Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Syed v. Ahmed Syed Hassan Nadersha & D.
1113-13—Payne & Co Cassamally Jairajbhai Peir v. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.
732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.
940-13—Amin & D Chandulal Laldas & v. Nathalal Balorishna & ors Tha Bhimji & Co.
984-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand firm v. Hossein Haji Moosa & Bick M R & Co.
1137-13—Tyabji D & Co. Tulsidas Mohi Karam Bai Porbai Bick M R &
649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai Pithoba Narayen Venum.
310-14—Bhai K & G SeskaranSamirmal Poonamchand Karmdan Daph D.
1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radha widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm Co.
716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors A & D Ard H D & Co. In person.
389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors L & Co.
693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & firm v. Govind Raghunath Th & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.
821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Abdoola Haji Dawood and Hormusji Nasservanji Vakil an Payne and Co.
1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v lal Balmakoond and anr, M M and R, (Between 1 and 2 ants).
1060-13—Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanba anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbho Payne & Co Jam R & D Mo

Before the Prothonotary in his of
For Investigation of Pauperism

P P No. 9-14—In Person Hakim Shai din Valad Mahomedsha v. Th tary of State for India in Co anr.
12-14—In Person Amboo Latiya Gur v. Bapoo Mandkoo Chowgley
Suit No. 303-14—13-14—In Person M widow v. Fatmabai & anr Ezekiel.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Classical Association: Meeting in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant,

June 30.

1. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. to-day Tuesday the 30th instant (weather permitting). Dress—Khaki without arms, Hunting Saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
2. Town Hall Drill will commence from to-day Tuesday evening the 30th instant from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.
3. Signalling Class. A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m.

(Signed) D. W. Wilson, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 30.

438. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—Wednesday, 1st prox., Thursday 2nd prox., Friday 3rd prox. and Saturday 4th prox. "H" Company Class Firing. Sunday 5th prox. Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 and 300 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

439. Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

440. Parade. "G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

441. Machine Gun. "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 30th instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

(Signed) O. T. Mac R. Leckie, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col., R. M. Thomason V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15.

March .....Paris ..... Mezzacapo.
Overture .....Frompette .....Bazin.
Valse..... Kralls Ball Klange..... Lumbye.
Selection..... H. M. S., Pinafore..... Sullivan.
Serenata..... Braga.
Barcarolle... Contes D'Hoffmann... Offenbach.
Intermzzo..... Forget me not..... Macbeth.
Patrol..... The Coons..... Lotter.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at St. Xavier's College, when Captain Petavel will deliver an address on "The Modern Aspect of the Problem of Popular Education."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Only one attack and one death from playgue occurred in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6a.m. on Monday, the attack being reported from the market division. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 60 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 114 in 1912. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat catchers on Saturay last was 1020, out of which 19 were found to be plague-stricken. A ward sent 2 of these latter, B Ward 6, C Ward 5, D Ward 1, E Ward 5 and F and G Wards nil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 29.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, D.S.O., 2nd in command, 1-6 Gurkhas Rifles, is appointed Commandant in place of Colonel Murray, D.S.O., vacated.

Lieutenant F. G. Drew, R.E., is posted to the Military Works, Derajat Brigade.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Boome, 112th Infantry, as Commandant of the 102nd Grenadiers.

Captain Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed Adjutant, South Indian Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Daunt, has been selected to succeed to the command of the 20th Horse.

H. G. Young, 10th Lancers, is ...nd-in-Command of that regi...

... Holman, 16th Cavalry, has ...to a Brevit Lieutenant-...

...n given to the appoint... Colonel W. C. Black ... 12th Pioneers, as ...d in Command res... ...ent.

THE MONSOON.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

There has been less than an inch of rain during the week-end, the atmosphere in the City both on Sunday and yesterday was very steamy.

There was a very heavy downpour in the Surat district on the 26th, and 27th and the railway line of the Tapti Valley Railway, was breached in two places: between Dondechie and Sindkheda. The breaches were subsequently repaired. There was another breach between Betawad and Nardana, which the Company hope will be repaired today. Passengers have had to be transhipped.

There was very heavy rain at Wadhwan on Saturday, about 8 inches falling within twelve hours.

News has been received of small breaches on the B. W. Railway and the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, but details of these are not yet available.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon weather.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barpeta, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, during her voyage experienced, heavy monsoon sea and swell, and moderate rain.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

BODY FOUND ON THE SEASHORE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Monday, touching the death of a newly-born male child aged about five days.

It appeared from the evidence that the child was found lying amongst the rocks on the foreshore opposite the German Gymkhana on Sunday.

A post mortem examination was held by Major Murison, Acting Police Surgeon, who was of opinion that the death was due to drowning and he did not think it was due to natural causes.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was due to drowning but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

STREET FATALITY.

Mr. Lattery, held also an inquest on Monday touching the death of Govind Mahadu, aged about 50.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 21st instant, at 8 a.m. the deceased was going with a basket towards Pydhownie when a hack victoria driver by one Dosan Nura came up from behind, one of the wheels passing over the deceased's foot. The deceased sustained injuries to which he subsequently succumbed. The victoria was stopped by the police after it had proceeded a few paces.

A witness deposed that the victoria was on the proper side of the road but that the driver was going fast and gave no warning of his approach to the deceased. There was ample room for the driver to avoid the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to tetanus following the injury due to his having been knocked down by a victoria driven by Dosan Nura, whose act was an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ACCIDENTS IN KOLAR MINES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 29.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council was held to-day, Mr. M. Vishvesvaraja, Dewan, presiding.

Mr. S. Venkatesirja asked:—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the nature and extent of the latest reported accidents in the Kolar Bold Mines, described as air-blasts and casualties therefrom? (b) What are the precautions usually taken for the protection of life against such accidents and had such precautions been adopted at the scene of the late accidents? (c) When did the last accident of a similar nature occur in the locality? (d) After a previous accident were any additional precautions taken to protect life and, if so, what precautions? (e) Is there any provision by which owners of mines may be required to make provision for the families of the unfortunate victims of such accidents?

Mr. H. V. Nunjundaya, Senior Councillor, replied:—(a) It is believed that the accident referred to is one which occurred on the 5th June, 1914, to the Tennants Section of the Mysore Mine in which three persons were killed and three others received injuries classed as serious. The accident occurred in a slope and was due to the bursting of some rock from the hanging wall or roof of the slope which is about 5 feet wide. (b) Precautions adopted include supporting of the roof partly by filling with waste rock and partly by timbers and planking. In the accident in question timbers were within eight feet of the working face and within four feet of the place from which the rock burst. The timbers showed no signs of pressure or disturbance. Closer timbering is impracticable and no further precautions are considered to be possible. (c) and (d) No similar accident is known to have occurred previously in this particular locality. (e) There is no statutory provision but individual companies have voluntarily adopted certain schemes for compensation in cases of injury or death. For sometimes past the question of placing these schemes on an uniform basis has been under discussion between the Government and the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board and an early decision may be expected.

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, the Financial Secretary, then presented his Budget for 1914-15.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

FRIENDS UNION C. C. V. POONA Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground at Poona on Sunday the 28th June 1914 and resulted in a win for Friend's Cricket Club by 19 runs. The fixture match with Poona Gymkhana which was to be played on Friday and Saturday could not come off on account of rain. Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. CLUB.

Mr. V. V. Kantak, not out	58
Mr. P. Vithal, b S. G. Joshi	3
Mr. Dongre, b Bhosale	18
Mr. N. G. Prabhakar, b Mehendale	8
Mr. V. S. Dongre, c Bhosle, b Mehandale.	0
R. K. Telang, b Mehandale	4
Mr. M. M. Baradia, b S. M. Joshi	0
Mr. G. H. Bhatmadekar, b Mehendale.	3
Mr. W. G. Shete, c & B. Y. G. Joshi.	1
Mr. R. Dandekar, st. S. M. Joshi	6
Mr. Joshi, run out	0
Extras	21
	122

POONA Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr. B. S. Bhusan, b Bhatwadekar	0
Mr. Y. G. Joshi, b Kantak	22
Mr. D. B. Deodhar, L. B. W. Shete	32
Mr. S. G. Mehendale, c Shete b Bhatwadekar	4
Mr. S. N. Joshi, l b w Shete	4
Mr. V. H. Barne, l b w Shete	6
Mr. S. C. Godbole, c Vithal b Bhatawadekar	0
Mr. M. G. Bhate, c Dandekar b Bhatwadekar	19
Mr. B. M. Bhisle, not out	6
Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, run out	5
Mr. L. M. Thosar, c Prabhakar G. Bhatwadekar	0
Extras	5
Total	103

NEW JOLLY C. C. v. CHANDRA SENYA K. P. C. C.

This match was played, on Sunday on the Cross Maidan and resulted in a win for the New Jolly C. C. by 14 runs. The scores:—

New Jolly C. C.—M. S. Dhume 12, T. N. Kanvlude 0, M. J. Dawoolkar 15, Shantaram 11, Sukthankar 0, D. Balaram 16, S. R. M. Dalvie 1, Motiram 10, Edelkar 2, Masurekar 0, Rajapurkar 1, extras 13, total 81.

Chandra Senya K. P. C.C.—R. R. Gadkari 4, A. R. Gadkari 29, Nagerkar 0, Gupti 0, Karnick 0, Jayawant 1, Phanse 5, P. A. Gadkari 8, Korde 4, R. R. Gupte 0, Chitnis 14, extras 2, total 67.

CHITRAPUR C. C. v. BOMBAY JEWISH C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Marine Battalion Ground and resulted in a win for the Chitrapur Cricket Club by 13 runs. The Scores:—

Chitrapur C. C.—Ugrankar 1, Kagal 0, Heble 34, Gangolli 12, Aroor 3, Shanker 0 Chikramane 4, Talgeri 5, Kuchur 0, Nadkarni 0, Kallag (not out) 1, extras 5, total 65.

Bombay Jewish C. C.—Samson 13, Jacob 11, Judah 2, Isaac 9, Hyaams 4, Abraham 1, Ezekiel 2, Benjamin 1, Erulker 2, J. Jacob 3, Samuel (not out) 0, extras 4, total 52.

PAREKH C. C. V. JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade and resulted in a win for the Parekh C. C. by 125 runs. The scores:—

Jolly Young Cricketers.—R. K. Shind 0, Dharadhar 27, B. K. Digha 0, M. R. Vijaykar 0, Power 1, K. S. Digha 2, Chawdhar 10, Kale 0, Bhandari 4, Vijaykar 1, Talpade 0, extras 6, total 51.

Parekh C. C.—Shroff M. G. 65, A. H. Damania 0, C. K. Patel 0, Baboorav 0, Choksi 0, S. N. Parekh 6, H. T. Sharma 44, T. C. Jadav 27, Bhansali 0, Parekh N. C. 17, Damania T. J. 0, extra 13, total 176.

KURLA C. C. v. SION JOLLY CRICKETERS.

This match was played on Sunday, at Kurla and resulted in a win for the Kurla Club by 55 runs. The Scores:—

Sion Jolly Cricketers.—Dhuru 19, S. Karekar 1, Kamerkar 0, Tari 0, S. Dhurn 1, Ravalgaonkar 12, Ravalgaonkar 6, Pandit 3, Willped 1, Gurvekar 2, Khare not out, Karekar 0, Extras 11 total 56.

Kurla Cricket Club.—Waman 0, Nadkar B. el. Nerurkar 36, Gupte 18, Sahasrabudhe 21, Nadkar D 0, Dator 5, Kenjalkar 13 not out, Hawele not out. The rest did not bat. Extra 17, Total 111.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE SPORTING CLUB v. PAREL INSTITUTE SPORTING CLUB.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Parel Christian Sporting Club by one wickets and 7 runs.

The winners scored 60 runs for 9 wickets and the Mazagon Institute 53 runs.

NEW SHIVJI C. C. v. LUSO INDIANO.

A cricket match was played on Sunday the between the P. J. New Shivaji Cricket Club and the Instituto Lusso Indians C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 17 runs.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. v. SION UNION.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the New Maharashtra Cricket Club and the Sion Union Cricket Club, ending in a victory for the former by seven wickets. Messrs. Navalkar and Purandare were the prominent batsmen for the winning team, they having scored 38 and 28 respectively.

SPENCER CHALLENGE SHIELD.

A REMARKABLE BOWLING FEAT.

Several matches in the Shapur Spencer Shield competition were played on Sunday. Low scoring was the order of the day on account of the wet condition of the pitch, and the bowlers had the better of the batsmen in all the matches.

The Baronet C. C., the Champion Club, defeated the Sassanian by a narrow margin. The Sassanian team, which included four men who have at one time or another participated in the quadrangular matches, were dismissed for a paltry 60, the only batsman on their side to meet the Baronet attack with anything like confidence, being P. Chothia. The Baronet Club responded with 82 for 8 wickets. They lost four of their wickets for 20, but subsequently J. S. Warden, the famous Parsi all-rounder, changed the entire aspect of the game by contributing an unconquered innings of 35. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Warden and Parekh for the winning club, they taking 4 wickets for 21 runs and 5 for 36 respectively. For the Sassanians, J. Elavia had an analysis of 6 wickets for 60 runs.

The Elphinstone C. C. defeated the Liberal (Esplanade) C. C. by 15 runs. The latter going in to bat first totalled 54, to which the Elphinstone C. C. replied with 69.

The Lord Northbrooke C. C. gained a notable victory over the Young Zoroastrian C. C. on Sunday. The latter team is considered one of the strongest participating in the tournament, and their defeat came somewhat as a surprise. The Northbrooke made 75 and then dismissed their opponents for at total falling short of their own by 14 runs. Bulsara, playing for the Northbrooke Club, secured the remarkable analysis of 9 wickets for 19 runs.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

HUGE SCORE BY FRANK FOSTER.

Frank Foster, playing for Warwickshire against Worcestershire recently, filed up the huge score of 305 (not out). This is the highest score ever hit for the champions of 1911, as it surpasses 268 (not out) by Septimus Kinneir against Hants at Birmingham three years ago. It is a permanent monument to Foster's batsmanship, and is worthy of being coupled with his bowling in the Test matches in Australia of 1911-12.

Driving was his forte, and it was owing chiefly to the freedom of his play that Warwickshire were enabled to score so many as 523 runs for five wickets—the total being taken from 122 for two to 645 for seven, innings declared closed—during the day. No one has hit a score of 300 and upwards in a county match since George Hirst's 341 against Leicestershire in 1905, when his shire were in score distress.

Only A. C. MacLaren, R. Abel, W. G. Grace, P. Perrin, G. Hirst, Tom Hayward, J. T. Brown, Major Poore, and F. R. Foster have ever hit 300 and upwards in a first class county match.

Foster's 305 (not out), it will interest many to know, is the thirteenth individual innings of 200 or more played for Warwickshire. The list is as follows:—

Score.		Year.
305	*F. R. Foster, v. Worcestershire, at Dudley	1914
303	*Kinneir, v. Hampshire, at Edgbaston	1911
267	H. C. Moul, v. Staffordshire, at Edgbaston	1888
255	*Quaife (W. G.), v. Surrey, at The Oval	1905
246	Devey, v. Derbyshire, at Edgbaston...	1900
228	*Quaife (W. G.), v. Staffordshire, at Edgbaston	1896
223	*Quaife (W. G.), v. Essex, at Leyton	1900
222	J. F. Byrne, v. Lancashire, at Edgbaston	1905
216	Charlesworth, v. Derbyshire, at Blackwell	1910
215	*Kinneir, v. Lancashire, at Edgbaston	1901
207	*Quaife (W. G.), v. Hampshire, at Edgbaston	1899
200	*Quaife (W.G.), v. Essex, at Edgbaston	1904
200	F. R. Foster, v. Surrey, at Edgbaston	1911

*Signifies not out.

Quaife, as will be seen, is credited with five of the above innings, each of which, curiously enough, was unfinished.

THE OFF-SIDE RULE AND REFEREES

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be pleased if you would find space in your paper for the following extract taken from an article contributed to the "Strand Magazine" of March 1913, by H. Thompson (Southern League Referee) as, I think, it will greatly assist our referees in controlling the games now in progress in the Harwood League.

Saturday's game—Sherwoods v. Bombay, Gymkhana—was frequently stopped by the referee owing to players lying in an off-side position, and in one instance—in the second half—the ball was kicked by one of the military halves on to the extreme right of the field; Boot, Thornley and Carwood went up in a line, anticipating a centre from their outside right, but owing to the strong and prevailing, the ball hung in mid air and was then blown slight'y back; and one of the Gymkhana backs running to meet it, shot ahead of the three forwards mentioned, the whistle was immediately blown and the game stopped, although it must be borne in mind, the ball had not up to that moment, reached the ground; and consequently not been touched by either side. Then why was the game stopped, simply because the three forwards were lying in an off-side position? How was the referee to know, that the Gymkhana back would not secure, and return it to mid-field? If Mr. Thompson's idea of the off-side rule is given effect to, we shall see more of the game and hear less of the "toot" "toot":—

I should like to shatter one very common delusion regarding the off-side rule, which is that simply because a man is an offside position the game must be stopped. But to be off-side in effect a man must act; he cannot be passively off-side. The rule says, that when off-side a man shall not play the ball or in any way interfere with the play or an opponent and to me it seems quite plain, that until he does so he has been guilty of no offence. Personally if I was a keen supporter of a team I should like to see the opposing forwards take up off-side positions as much as they pleased simply because they are out of the game until they are brought onside by a change in position.—Yours etc.,

SPECTATOR.

Bombay, June 29.

STRAY DOGS IN BOMBAY.

BEING DESTROYED BY THE POLICE.

In view of the many cases that have recently occurred in Bombay of dog bites, the Police are taking measures to destroy the animals. Seven pariah dogs were poisoned on Sunday night at Dadar and many more were destroyed on Monday.

It transpires that the name of the girl, bitten by a mad dog in the Fort on Sunday is Miss Underwood, daughter of Dr. Underwood.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK IN THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

(By Luke Round.)

The past week has been a fairly eventful one in the Harwood League, in so far as there has been a re-shuffling of positions, and the form of several clubs has undergone transformations. Jupiter Pluvius has been a factor of material importance in the exchanges, but having regard to the heavy rain we have had we must be thankful in these dog days that we have been privileged to see a match every night. What a godsend the enlarged stand has been to spectators, and I am pleased to record that the turnstiles have been clicking much more frequently to the evident satisfaction of those two keen, enthusiastic and energetic Secretaries, Messrs. Elliott and Smart. Knowing as I do how they watch over the interests of all concerned and the time they devote to League affairs, we are lucky in having such an admirable pair of directors. In the holy of holies, I mean the reserved enclosure for officials, our old friend Frank Hogan is to be seen nightly, and it is refreshing to hear his views and listen to his reminiscences of past Cooperage doings.

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the result of the game on Saturday last between the Sherwood Foresters and the Bombay Gymkhana, as it cannot be gainsaid that the latter were unlucky on the run of the play. The spectators were quite enthusiastic, and the followers of each Club did not fail to applaud outstanding bits of play; in fact, a certain coterie of Colabaite supporters gave vent to their appreciation on the slightest provocation. It did me good to hear them. Once again the delicate and thorny subject of refereeing must attract comment, much as I should like to give it a miss! I cannot account for at least one of the penalty kicks given against the Gymkhana, and am very dubious about the other. Careful study of the rule partaining to the circumstances under which penalities should be awarded, backed up by a long practical experience forces upon me the conclusion that they are occasionally given under a misapprehension of the conditions.

The ground was tricky and treacherous, and no doubt this accounted for many mistakes, but as these were fair'y general there is no good in particularising. Edwards, the Sherwoods' goalkeeper, had not an exciting time. Byford was the better of the backs, displaying exce'ent judgment, and kicking with immaculate accuracy. The halves are a hard working set and although not up to his usual high standard on this occasion, the play of Sergeant Unwin in the centre, was of a finished order. Civilians should take a leaf from his book in the matter of checking up and feeding his forwards. Unwin seldom has a pot-luck drive, and invariably places the ball to advantage. In Ward and Sutton he has most capable supporters, and in the middle line, in my judgment, we find the main strength of the Sherwoods. Their forwards are not combining as well as we know they can do, and have been displaying too great a liking for the short passing game. Boot continues to add to his reputation for shooting ability, and the team as a whole play a clean, interesting and sporting game.

In Heemskirk, the Gymkhana have a custodian of outstanding merit, and one who has evidently had considerable experience between the sticks. Coolness is an indispensable essential in a goalkeeper and Heemskirk not only is the embodiment of that virtue, but displays splendid judgment in anticipating the direction of shots. Begbie,—transferred from centre half,—excelled himself at right back, heading, tackling and kicking with irresistable effect. I thought centre half Begbie's best position, but after his exhibition on Saturday I am sorry I spoke. Simmonds, though not speedy, is most useful, and generally shines in a tight corner. Hard work agrees with him apparently, and he and Begbie combined very well together. The halves, Sears, Bell and Kilby, constitute a tenacious trio, and what they lack in finish they atone for in persistent effort. Kilby especially took my eye.

The Bombay Athletics have improved by leaps and bounds, and the smile on Walton's face when they outclassed the G. I. P., by 3 goals to nil was refreshing. The Athletics also predominated against the Hornets, though the latter were hopeful of victory. I will defer detail criticism meantime, but take the opportunity of saying that if the Athletics can only keep their present team together they will be a rod in pickle to their competitors. The Hornets have a well balanced defence, in which "Padre" Bradbury is the scintillating star, but their forwards are woefully weak in front of goal, and also lack combination.

The G. I. P. have been awfully handicapped in getting together their best available men, but Secretary Cook is just the man to whip up enthusiasm and *shikar* the Railway line for players. I know that he has had mountains of difficulty to overcome, and he must have been "in extremis" when he had to put Dawson forward against the Gunners. Dawson, who is an old colleague of mine on the footer field, is a very capable goalkeeper, and that is the position he should always appear in. I have been favourably impressed with the Railwaymen's defence, but the front line requires remodelling.

The Grant Medicals are still badly in want of practice, and the forwards commit a fatal error by trying to weave patterns which are invariably broken up by the opposition. In Hildreth they have a reliable and resourceful goalkeeper, and a clever half-back in Wadia of hockey fame. Despite his physique, Wadia is undoubtedly one of the best halves, and, if I mistake not, is the only representative of the Parsee community following the leather. It has always puzzled me to account for the seeming indifference of the Parsees to football. I am quite sure that they would turn out adepts at the game if a few of their leading sportsmen would only take the trouble to engineer the formation of clubs and arouse enthusiasm. What Mr. Framjee Patel has done for cricket I am quite sure another of his race can accomplish for the manly game of football.

ECHOES.

Lieut. Dobbie, it would appear, is considered not good enough to represent his regiment. He will in future appear for the Bombay Gymkhana, and unless my reckonings are dead out the Colaba Selection Committee will be disillusioned.

The evergreen Harwood as a linesman, the other night only wanted a long chair to complete his comfort. When I remarked to a friend that Harwood was one of the fastest men I had ever seen run in India he thought I was pulling his leg judging by the lackadaisical way Harwood with pipe in mouth was "tangoing" on the touch line.

Transfers have been agitating the minds of the Harwood League Council, and the punishment meted out to Peel (G. I. P.) does not appeal (no pun meant) to the G. I. P. Secretary. Discipline must be maintained and rules enforced, but it now and then is advisable and necessary not to take too stringent a view of errors. Many difficulties beset the Secretaries of Civilian Clubs in team-building owing to the paucity of players and the exigencies of business, and therefore there must be a certain amount of give and take.

Clifford Templeton, right back of the Bombay Athletics, is a player whom nothing in the wide world can seemingly upset. His amazing *sangfroid* and apparent indifference to his surroundings is only excelled by the effectiveness of his efforts. When he smiles or takes exception to a vigorous charge it will be duly recorded! I regret to hear that, under the orders of his doctor, he will be unable to appear again in the football field.

I am looking forward to the Athletics meeting the Gymkhana to-morrow evening. The game should be exciting and the score, if any, very close.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

R. G. A. (0) v. GRANT MEDICALS (0).

An extremely scraggy game yesterday resulted in the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Grant Medicals sharing points with a clean score sheet. It was a sorry exhibition of football, there being hardly five minutes of interesting play during the entire sixty minutes.

The R. G. A., who played a man short in the first half, were undoubtedly the better team, but yesterday they were completely demoralised. In the first half, they had several opportunities of scoring, none of which were tackled in anything like workmanlike fashion, and on two occasions they almost let Wadia, who was directing the ... of the Medical attack, through, as having only Budd to beat. He scooped the first outside the net, and kicked the second in the same direction. With the change of sides, the R. G. A. did practically all the attacking, the two teams in their entirety, excepting the Gunners' goal-keeper, playing in the Medical half most of the half hour. And yet they could not score. The failure was hardly due to the brilliance of the Medical defence, for the actual shots at goal Hildreth had to stop could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Gunners finished miserably.

The Medicals have played four games, of which they succeeded in making three draws. How they have accomplished it is a mystery. Hildreth is quite as good a goalkeeper as any in Bombay, but then what chance has a goal-keeper at close quarters? Doyle and Wadia are also undoubtedly good, but in all they are but three good men in a team of eleven. Yet they held their own against the B.A.C., the G.I.P., and the Gunners, and only went down two goals to the Gymkhana. Except the three named they are all extremely weak in kicking, tackling, in a word everything but ... will.

Even the good-humoured spectators s... ed to lose their patience with the Gun... yesterday, and greeted their efforts ... ironical cheers. They have a good defen... but the forward line will have to do m... shooting practice if they desire to do a... thing this season. Capt. Roche will sel... shoot, but yet he is loaded with passes ... season and out of season. There was ha... a decent shot during the entire hour.

The following were the teams:—

R. G. A.:—Budd, goal; Paulin ... Franklyn, backs; Lawrence, Warren ... Gavin, halves; Massy, Powell, Capt. R... Llewlyn and Spain, forwards.

Grant Medicals: Hildreth, goal, ... Hutchinson and Doyle, backs; S... Sweeny and Wylde, halves; Hakim, C... Wadia, Eade and Thayer, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	A...
Sherwood Foresters ...	3	3	0	0	8	...
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	1	1	3	2
Bombay Athletic	4	2	1	1	6	2
R. G. A. Bombay	4	1	1	2	2	2
Grant Medicals	4	0	1	3	1	...
G.I.P. Railway Athletic.	4	0	2	2	2	...
Hornets	3	0	2	1	1	...

SECOND DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) v. G. I. ... INSTITUTE (2).

On the Marine Lines ground yest... the game between the Bombay Gymk... and the G. I. P. Railway ended in a ... each side scoring twice.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	...
Bombay Gymkh...	...	...	0	1	10
Y. M. C. A. ...	...	...	...	...	5
G. I. P. Mechani... Inst.	...	...	...	...	3
Institute Luso-In...	...	...	...	...	3
Telegraph R. Club	...	...	...	...	2
Customs Athletic Cl...	...	...	...	...	2
Rangers	...	...	...	...	1

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

SET BACKS.

For the past few years the financial problem relating to the acquisition of set-backs, the construction of new roads and the share of the cost of the over-bridges in various parts of the City, has greatly exercised the economic conscience of the Corporation, and notably of the prominent veteran Councillors. At Budget times and on other occasions this problem has been discussed, sometimes languidly, sometimes with animation, and sometimes with a sort of academic protest. Eventually the subject was exhaustively gone into, with a view to ascertain with absolute accuracy what was the amount hitherto expended, commencing, say from 1904 and ending with 1913, on set-backs, roads and over-bridges and what was the amount of the outstanding committals in respect of each. Members had no doubt a rough idea that lakhs had been spent and that there were lakhs still to come for which the Corporation was to be liable. Thus the financial part of the problem was enveloped in nebulosity. The proposals for widening some municipal roads, De Lisle for instance, and the construction of new ones at Mahim and elsewhere, startled the Corporation, which was of opinion that under the Improvement Trust Act, it was properly the duty of that authority to widen communications and build new roads. The Corporation always understood that the large contribution annually paid, now averaging 9½ lakhs, was especially made with the double object of affording supplementary resources, beyond those of the Trust itself, firstly, for improving insanitary areas of which there are a hundred and more dotted all over the City, from Colaba to Mahim, and, secondly, for widening some of the existing communications. The duty of the Corporation itself was to widen roads and streets in the City by means of set-backs. That is to say, it was laid down as a fundamental policy that whenever opportunity offered set-backs should be acquired under the provisions on that behalf in the Municipal Act. Prior to the institution of the Trust the Corporation provided in the Budget an annual sum of one lakh for expenditure under this head. That grant continued, till recently it was extended to a lakh and a half. But, as the Trust operations began to multiply, and activity in road construction was greatly discernible, it was clearly recognised that the Corporation need not acquire any set-backs in areas where those operations were going on. Its acquisition of set-backs should be confined to areas not touched by the Trust or to be touched later on.

Unfortunately, in their zeal, some recent Municipal Commissioners have gone on obtaining the sanction of the Corporation for set-backs, from time to time, but without giving any consideration to the fact that the annual grant was limited to one to 1½ lakhs. Their zeal for widening narrow streets and lanes may be admired; but not their inadvertence as to the limitation of such acquisition. On the part of the Corporation, too, till the first agitation began some three or four years back, there was an equal neglect, albeit not a wilful one. Rather it was a case of generous confidence placed in their Municipal Commissioners, all good men and true who have tried to discharge their duty to the best of their power and ability. There was thus an overzeal on the one hand on the part of the Commissioners, and, an unreserved confidence, on the other hand, on the part of the Corporation. In short the over-zealous Commissioner led and the Corporation willingly followed his lead in this particular respect, both in the belief that they were doing good to the City but unconscious of the obligations they were heaping up in the absence of any definite idea as to the committals. Thus it came to pass that the last straw broke the camel's back. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. Wacha and others, began to sound a warning note against acquisition without an accurate knowledge of the sea of liabilities that had been incurred. The criticisms in the Corporation were an eye-opener. Slowly the enormity of the expenditure already incurred and to be incurred dawned on the minds of the Councillors. Repeated criticisms educated them. All became alive to their duty. As a consequence, the Committee already referred to was appointed. And one of the important preliminary matters for consideration was a clear statement of payments already made and of outstanding liabilities. It was in December, 1913, that the Corporation requested the Commissioner to prepare and submit such a return accompanied by his report. The Return and the Report came up to be recorded for future use and for the line of policy to be adopted at last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation. In moving that the return and the report be recorded Sir Ebrahim once more reiterated his previous views which are now the property of the Corporation and the public. The most interesting and instructive fact was that of the colossal sum, bordering well-nigh on a crore (or 96 lakhs to be exact), which had been spent and sanctioned on set-backs, roads and over-bridges. It may be useful for general information to summarise the return which is divided into three parts, as it will give the public a clear idea of what the Corporation has done from 1904 to 1912:—

Set-Backs paid from Capital...	23.97	
Set-Backs paid from Revenue	10.00	33.93
Roads paid from capital		2.44
Overbridges "		18.70
Total ...		55.07
Outstanding Liabilities on account of Set-backs	16.44 lakhs	
Roads	9.18	
Overbridges	15.30	
		40.92
Grand Total ...		95.99

A crore from revenue and loans in nine years cannot be said to be an expenditure bordering on niggardliness. Indeed, leaving capital account alone, if should be remembered how many are the calls on the present annual revenue of 1.27 crores rupees. The Municipality must first pay its establishments, next set apart sums, under statutory obligations for the City Improvement Trust medical relief and education, and so on, and, lastly, must provide the interest charge on loans already contracted, namely, 33.43 lakhs. It is only when these fundamental obligations are satisfied that the Municipality can disburse the residue of the gross revenue for works of public utility and sanitation, for lighting, roads, and many a minor expenditure. At a very rough computation the primary obligations come to nearly 75 lakhs, if not a little more. That absorbs two-thirds nearly of the annual gross revenue at present; leaving one-third for all other expenditure. When this residue of say 30 lakhs is considered it is not intelligible that the Corporation can go on more or less blindly, incurring in future as in the past, an indefinite amount of liabilities for set-backs and roads which are not at present or in future under the purview of the Improvement Trust. It cannot spend disproportionately on one department and starve others equally useful and even more important. The Return has made it clear now to the Corporation that it must pause and take breath, and not allow more than a limited sum, in proportion to the available resources of each year, after providing the fundamental necessities, for the acquisition of set-backs. It should also be remembered that, having regard to the many new roads constructed by the Trust, and delivered over to the Municipality, that the expenditure on mere ordinary annual cost of the maintenance and repairs of roads has doubled itself during the last few years. So far the Corporation deserves credit for all it has so liberally accomplished. It could not do more. But the warning note sounded by prominent members, especially Sir Ebrahim, has not been sounded a day sooner than was essential. The Corporation has now ascertained definitely its outstanding liabilities and will be able to see what sum in future it can provide annually in the Budgets for set-backs and cognate necessities.

Notes of the Day.

The Pan-Servian Movement.

The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife by a Servian student, under circumstances reported in our telegrams to-day, will serve to intensify the present bitterness of Austro-Servian relations. The murder, as admitted by the assassin, was due to political motives and was committed as a sort of reprisal for Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, after the Balkan War, in spite of the strenuous opposition offered by Servia. The Pan-Servian movement, to which Reuter refers, has recently been gaining strength, and is chiefly directed against Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina being to the Servians what Alsace and Lorraine are to France. Further, Austria-Hungary's policy with regard to the Orient Railways question, which is of vital concern to Servia and to Albania, is acutely resented in Servia. Negotiations with regard to the Railways are still proceeding but a satisfactory settlement appears to be as remote as ever. About two months ago a meeting of Austrian and Servian delegates was held at Belgrade and certain proposals were made which included the purchase by Servia of all the shares held by Austria and the complete control of the line. Austria, who aims at the internationalisation of the line, has asked for a prohibitive price, and a compromise has now to be made between the Austrian demands and the Servian proposals. Probably the matter will be referred to The Hague. It must be admitted that in regard to this question Austria's attitude has been arbitrary and illogical. Prior to the war, the Servian section of the Trans-Macedonian line was Servian and now Macedonia is Servian as far as Gievgeli. Naturally, Servia resists the proposed internationalisation of the line which runs through its own territory as an impediment to her efforts to create a firm, free and self-contained State.

The Two Provinces.

Originally, Bosnia and Herzegovina were provinces of Turkey, but at the Congress of Berlin Austria was requested to undertake their occupation and administration. Thereupon, on the 29th July 1878, sixty thousand Austrian troops, under the command of General Philippovitch, crossed the frontier. The Moslems offered a strenuous resistance, and the Austrian operations were attended with great difficulty in the mountainous country. The losses on both sides were very heavy, but Serajevo, where the Archduke has been murdered, was captured in August, and the resistance gradually died away. In 1879 the Porte recognised the Austrian occupation on the distinct understanding that the Sovereignty of the Sultan was acknowledged. The actual annexation of the two provinces in 1908 by Imperial Rescript is well within the public memory.

The New Heir-Presumptive.

The late Archduke Francis Ferdinand was a man of ideas. He was strong-willed and something of a bigot in religious matters, but his political programme was intensely, and, in some features, aggressively patriotic. He was bent upon transforming the Dual Monarchy into a Federal State with the help of the Church of Rome, and made no secret of his resolve. This naturally raised against him many enemies in a land of warring religions and political elements. The new heir-presumptive, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who is twenty-seven years of age, is said to be quite a different sort of person. His wife, the Princess Zita, however, is reputed to be a very capable woman. She took precedence over the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand's morganatic wife, the Duchess Hochberg, which led to the creation of two Court factions in Vienna,—one led by the late Duchess and the other by the Princess Zita.

Persia's Complaint.

The complaint which, as reported by Reuter to-day, Persia has just ventured to make against "Russian behaviour" in Northern Persia comes none too soon. It is true that, by her characteristic methods, Russia has been able to create a sort of order, but these methods have created great unrest in the country. As we have shown on several occasions, Russia is bent upon consolidating her position in Persia by every means in her power, legitimate or otherwise, and the policy of exploitation, begun many years ago is being at present pursued with a zeal that threatens danger. We learn from a Home paper received by the last mail that a Russo-Persian Mining Company is sending delegates into Northern Persia, in order to investigate the land there and report on its value in respect to copper and argentiferous lead mines at Karadag, and also on the best spot on which to erect a factory in the valley of the Arat, and further, to investigate the deposits of copper ores in the neighbouring district of Zangerusky. The Russians, doubtless, hope to be able to turn to account their proximity to Northern Persia and easy approach thereto either by the Caspian Sea through the port of Enzeli, or by railways they have constructed on their side of the frontier, which they hope soon to extend into Persia. Are these projects the "new important moves" to which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald alluded in Parliament the other day during the debate on the Admiralty's oil contract?

Report of the Indore State.

Sir Narayan Chandavarker has issued his first Report of Indore as Chief Minister of that State. The Report, which is for 1912, is one of quiet progress. We note that since the assumption by the Maharajah Holkar of ruling powers, the State Council has been converted into an advisory body. The chapter on the Judicial Administration of the State is especially interesting, showing the great interest Sir Narayan naturally takes in this branch. A decrease in litigation is recorded, but Sir Narayan calls attention to the rules of practice and procedure under the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. The Sadar Court, however, has been called on to frame rules at once to remedy this defect. Education is advancing, the number of pupils having appreciably increased during the year under report. Sir Narayan is, as we know, a zealous educational reformer, and he has already framed several schemes in that direction. The appointment of an Education Committee, the holding of departmental conferences, the nomination of a Text-Book Committee, and the raising of the pay of the teachers are promising signs of new life in the educational policy of the State.

Traffic in Worn-out Horses.

Since some years past an agitation has been growing in Great Britain against the traffic in worn-out horses. These worn-out horses are shipped from England to the Continent—to Holland and Belgium chiefly, and to France to a small extent. During the past eight years from 1904-12 some 362,830 horses, of a value of £10 and under have been shipped. This traffic is officially called by the Board of Agriculture the Decrepit Horse Traffic. These worn-out animals are collected from the great cities and the country, after they have been cast aside as useless for cabs or other purposes, and are sent to the Continent to be used as food. Everybody who knows in what condition they are when being shipped will whole-heartedly condemn the traffic. Besides, they suffer cruelly on the sea, when the ship which carries them is buffetted by the waves, and by the time they reach their destination nearly half of them are either dead or maimed. Because of the scarcity of cheap animal food in Holland and Belgium, the trade to these countries is a large one. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing its best by drawing the attention of Government to the abominable nature of the traffic, but so far beyond the making of some excellent regulations, it has not been stopped. The Society's officials have secured over one thousand convictions in regard to this traffic for infringement of Government rules, and the growing cruelties, in spite of the regulations made by the Government, have convinced the Society, that the only way to remove this stigma is to put a stop to the traffic entirely.

The R.S.P.C.A.'s Efforts to Mitigate the Evils.

The R. S. P. C. A. has done all that it was possible for it to do in the face of severe opposition on both sides of the English Channel, and the apathy of an official class, which is everywhere satisfied with itself. The Society sent a representative specially to the ports of arrival in Holland, who found that the regulations which had been made by the Government were very slackly administered by the officials. His attention was drawn while on the quay at Antwerp to the batch of veterinary students from the Brussels College, and he was informed "that a class attends regularly for practical demonstrations in the diseases of horses!" The Society's efforts to provide for the examination of the horses by veterinary surgeons have not been very fruitful, as the Government have informed it that it is impossible to provide a staff to examine nearly 60,000 animals a year! Their representative at these ... nental ports has all along met with ... hostile reception from both the shi... the buyers, and in many instan... threatened with bodily injury, an... A. M. F. Cole who has done a... did service in rousing publi... this direction was in An... she had to leave that port ... ities feared for her safe... bribed to assault her.

THE DOUBLE MURDER.

A PAN-SERVIAN MOVEMENT.

ACT OF A SERVIAN STUDENT.

SHOT AFTER FAILURE OF A BOMB ATTEMPT.

LIKELY TO INCREASE TENSION WITH SERVIA.

AUSTRIA AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated in the streets of Sarajevo, in Bosnia, while making a tour of the town after a reception at the Town Hall.

During the drive to the Town Hall an unsuccessful attempt was made by a compositor, named Gabrinovic, with a bomb which did not explode until the car had passed.

The second attempt made after the reception by a Servian student named Prinzip with a Browning pistol proved fatal. The first shot struck the Archduke's consort in the abdomen, while the second struck the Archduke in the throat, severing the great artery. The Archduke and the Duchess were immediately conveyed to Konuk where they expired in a few minutes.

The find of an unexploded bomb a few yards from the scene of the assassination, is believed to indicate that a third attempt was in contemplation in the event of others proving unsuccessful.

Both the criminals were arrested after being nearly lynched. The student Prinzip, on being interrogated, stated that he had for a long time intended to kill some eminent personage from Nationalist motives. The compositor declared that he received the bomb from anarchists in Belgrade, whose names he did not know. Both denied that they had accomplices.

On account of the Pan-Servian movement in Bosnia, of which the Archduke was regarded as one of the greatest opponents, attempts had been made to persuade him to give up the fatal visit, but they were of no avail.

The consensus of opinion in Europe appears to be that the crime was a political one, which may or may not affect Austria-Hungary. Some of the press comments are particularly outspoken.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

A message from Sarajevo states that two attempts were made on the life of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The first occurred during the drive to a reception at the Town Hall, when a compositor threw a bomb which, however, did not explode until the car had passed. Two members of the suite and half a dozen persons in the crowd were injured thereby.

Francis Ferdinand was unhurt. He continued his drive to the Town Hall and then made a tour of the town when a High School student fired two shots from a Browning, mortally wounding the Archduke and his wife, who were conveyed to Konuk, where they expired in a few minutes.

The criminals were arrested after being nearly lynched.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been at Ischl since yesterday. His Majesty is profoundly distressed, and is preparing to return immediately to Vienna.

ASSASSIN'S STATEMENT.

MURDER COMMITTED FROM NATIONALIST MOTIVES.

SARAJEVO, June 29.

The assassin is a Servian student named Prinzip. Interrogated, he declared that he had for a long time intended to kill some eminent personage from Nationalist motives. He denied that he had accomplices.

The compositor, Gabrinovic, declared that he received the bomb from anarchists in Belgrade, whose names he did not know. He also denies that he had accomplices.

It seems that the first shot struck the Archduke's consort in the abdomen, while the second struck the Archduke in the throat, severing the great artery.

UNEXPLODED BOMB FOUND.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO HAVE BEEN MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SARAJEVO, June 28.

An unexploded bomb has been found a few yards from the scene of the assassination. It is believed to indicate that a third attempt had been prepared in the event of the others proving unsuccessful.

THE FATAL VISIT.

[illegible]TS TO PERSUADE ARCHDUKE [illegible]TO ABANDON IT.

VIENNA, June 29.

[illegible]hat the Pan-Servian move[illegible]snia when news of the impending visit of the Archduke and his wife was first announced.

Attempts were made, it is said, to persuade them to give up their visit, but the Archduke was determined to go, though his wife was unwilling.

In certain Servian quarters His Imperial Highness was regarded as one of the greatest opponents of the Pan-Servian movement. A number of political arrests had been made in the course of the last few days.

"I AM SPARED NOTHING."

AGED EMPEROR'S PATHETIC EXCLAMATION.

LONDON, June 29.

When the Emperor Francis Joseph was informed of the tragedy at Sarajevo he exclaimed "Horrible! Horrible! I am spared nothing." His Majesty is grief-stricken, but is bearing up well in the circumstances.

The new heir-presumptive is Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, nephew of the deceased. It is expected that the crime will add to Austro-Servian ill-feeling.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

HIS PEOPLE'S SOLICITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ISCHL, June 29.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has left for Vienna.

VIENNA, June 29.

The Emperor has arrived here. Enormous crowds had assembled owing to unfounded rumours that the Emperor was ill. The police were unable to maintain order and cleared the streets.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The bodies of the Archduke and his wife will leave Sarajevo to-morrow and the funeral will take place next week.

They will be buried, in accordance with the Archduke's wish, at Amstetten.

ALLEGED SERVIAN BOMB.

It is affirmed that the bomb was made in a Servian gun-factory.

THE EFFECT ON EUROPE.

A WEEK'S COURT MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

The assassination at Sarajevo has caused a most profound sensation throughout Europe. The King has ordered a week's court mourning from 28th June and the state ball at Buckingham Palace has been postponed.

THE DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG.

Wife of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated with her husband at Sarajevo.

NEWS CONVEYED TO KAISER.

RECEIVED ON YACHT DURING A RACE.

KIEL, June 29.

The German Emperor received the news of the assassination of the Archduke and his wife on board his yacht the Meteor in the course of a race, a despatch-boat having been sent out with a message. He immediately returned, and will proceed to Berlin to-morrow. The yacht-racing will continue, and the British ships will remain in accordance with the programme. Some of the festivities, however, are to be cancelled.

MARTIAL LAW AT SARAJEVO.

THE BODIES EMBALMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SARAJEVO, June 29.

Martial law has been proclaimed here.

The bodies of the Archduke and his wife have been embalmed already and placed on a bier which is covered with wreaths.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

Detailed accounts of the tragedy which have been received show that the Provincial Governor sat facing the Archduke and his Consorr and Count Harrach stood on the foot board to guard the Archduke. They were joking about the precautions which had been taken to guard His Imperial Highness and when the motor-car turned into the Kaiser Franz Josef Gasse shots were fired. General Potiorek thought that the Royal couple had escaped as they did not utter a word.

The persons injured by the bomb, including a lady, a count, a colonel and an official, are progressing.

ANTI-SERVIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

Anti-Servian demonstrations occurred last night and the troops were called out. The demonstrators gave loud cheers for M. Gabrinovics who was expelled two years ago but allowed to return on the intervention of the Socialist deputy.

CONTINENTAL PRESS COMMENTS.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

Practically the universal comment on the crime at Sarajevo is, that it was a political one, but that it will involve no change in Austria-Hungary beyond increasing the tension with Servia.

It is considered that the longer the Emperor lives, the more easily will the consequences be surmounted.

The Berlin "Vorwaerts," however, declares that the problem of Austria more and more threatens the peace of Europe and the Paris "Libre Parole" foresees the dissolution of the Monarchy, Austria thereby reaping what she has sown.

A section of the Russian press treats the removal of the Archduke as the removal of danger to European peace, which will give Austria an opportunity of reconsidering the course she is following.

PREVIOUS ASSASSINATIONS.

Tsar Alexandra II of Russia, killed by a bomb at St. Petersburg on March 13, 1881.

President Garfield of the U. S. A., by Charles Jules Giuteau, at Washington, on July 2, 1881.

President Carnot of the French Republic by Santo Caserio on June 24, 1894.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, by L. Luccheni, on September 10, 1898.

President McKinley, by Leon Cyolgosz, at Buffalo, on September 6, 1901.

King Alexander I and Queen Draga of Servia on June 11, 1903.

King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal, by Binca and Da Costa, at Lisbon on February 1, 1908.

King George of Greece at Salonica on March 19, 1913.

NOTABLE ATTEMPTS.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, two attempts, on February, 18, 1853 and in 1882 respectively.

Tsar Alexander III of Russia, two attempts, on March 13, 1887 and May 1888 respectively.

King Milan IV of Servia, two attempts, on October 23,1882 and July 6,1899.

The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII), at Brussels on April 5, 1900.

King Leopold of the Belgians, on November, 15,1902.

Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, on July 21, 1905.

King Alfonso XIII of Spain two attempts on May 31, 1906, and April 15, 1913, respectively.

THE GRAND PRIX.

ENGLISH DERBY WINNER BADLY BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

The result of the Grand Prix run in Paris to-day was:

Sardanapale	1
La Farina	2
Durbar II.	3

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third. Twelve ran.

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 29.

The Commonwealth of Australia will contribute £1,000 to the Olympic Games Fund.

EMPRESS ENQUIRY.

COUNSEL'S EXPLANATION OF THE DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 28.

At the Empress of Ireland inquiry, counsel for the Storstad argued that the only explanation of the disaster was that the steering-gear of the Empress of Ireland had broken down.

On the broad guage section of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway goods and coaching traffic up to Kazipett on the Dezvada side and up to Jangaon on the Secunderabad side have been opened and also passengers and luggage may be booked through between Bezwada and Wadi but they will be transhipped at Raghunathpalli at mile 197.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

ALL PRACTICAL QUESTIONS SETTLED.

MA. GANDHI EXPECTS LONG PERIOD OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 29.

Mr. Gandhi recently interviewed General Smuts with regard to the Indian Relief Bill, and the result was a satisfactory mutual understanding.

Mr. Gandhi afterwards told Senator Campbell that all practical questions relating to the position of British Indians in the Union had been settled, and that he anticipated a long period of peace. The Indians knew which was the governing race, and did not aspire to social equality with Europeans. They were content to let questions like the Franchise wait indefinitely.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

"THE TIMES" DEFINES ITS MEANING AND OBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

"The Times" to-day states, that while it has no vital quarrel with the Government's general Indian policy, it trusts that the new Council Bill will be rejected.

The real meaning of the Bill is, that the Secretary of State aspires to rule India on his own responsibility from Whitehall.

"The Times" also objects to the election of Indian members, which it considers to be at variance with the whole original conception of the Council.

ALBANIAN TROUBLE.

BRITISH NEGOTIATOR'S EFFORTS UNAVAILING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 23.

Owing to the Insurgents' request for the despatch of a British negotiator the Prince, after conferring with Admiral Troubridge, sent Colonel Phillips. The Colonel returned to Durazzo yesterday afternoon. The Insurgents maintained their demands, particularly that for a Mahomedan sovereign.

The conference is regarded as having been without result.

VIENNA, June 28.

Two thousand men have responded to a private appeal for volunteers for Albania. The authorities have warned the promoter.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

FRIENDLY GREEK REPLY TO NOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.

The Greek reply to the Turkish Notes on the subject of persecutions is friendly in tone, and agrees with the Turkish solution of the emigration difficulty. The reply hopes there will not be a recurrence of the incidents.

PERSIA'S COMPLAINT.

INTERFERENCE BY RUSSIAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, June 29.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has handed to the British Minister a copy of a Memorandum which has been communicated to the Russian Minister drawing attention to the interference of Russian Consular officers in the collection of revenues in Northern Persia, and complaining generally of Russian behaviour. The Memorandum expresses the hope that a remedy will be found.

TSAR'S VISIT TO BRITISH FLAGSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KRONSTADT, June 28.

The Imperial yacht with the Tsar and Imperial Family on board steamed through the British lines yesterday, afterwards lunching on the British flagship.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, June 28.

The P. and O. China, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left for Bombay at midnight.

The P. and O. Egypt left at 11-0 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

Lieotenant Renny, has been appointed Extra A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

EARTHQUAKE AT BENKOELEN.

CLOUD BURST COMPLETES HAVOC

DAMAGE INCALCULABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, June 29.

A cloud burst last night completed the havoc at Benkoelen. Business houses and schools were destroyed and the damage is incalculable. Twenty Europeans have been seriously injured by the collapsing of houses.

The Dutch steamer Vancloon is ashore at Macasser and is in a dangerous position. The accident was caused by heavy seas due to the earthquake.

ANCHOR LINER ON THE ROCKS.

1,016 PASSENGERS ALL SAFELY TRANSHIPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDONDERRY, June 28.

The Anchor liner California from New York has stuck fast on rocks of Tory Island. Other vessels are standing by. There was no panic among the passengers. The weather is foggy but calm.

The sea was very calm when the California went ashore. There were 1,016 passengers on board and all of them have been safely transhipped. The crew is remaining on board. It is hoped that it will be possible to refloat the vessel.

Tory Island, is a small island 2½ miles long, 9 miles off the north-west coast of Donegal, with a light house and signal station, connected by telegraph with Londonderry.

"IRISH VOLUNTEER AID SOCIETY."

IN THE CAUSE OF "HOME R[illegible]

The "Irish Volunteer Aid S[illegible] been formed to support the [illegible] pa ty in securing the fin[illegible] Home Rule, to keep th[illegible] teers up to full [illegible] Civil order throughout Irelan[illegible]

The provisional Committee of th[illegible] ciety includes Colonel Daysell, Sir T[illegible] Myles and Sir John Lynch.

TO PURCHASE ARMS.

DEFENCE OF IRELAND FUND TO[illegible] OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June [illegible]

According to a telegram to "The Tim[illegible] from Dublin, the Nationalist Volunteers [illegible] nounce that a Defence of Ireland Fun[illegible] purchase arms will be opened throu[illegible] the country on July 12th.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

EVIDENCE OF SEARCH WITN[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Ju[illegible]

The sessions trial in the Conspir[illegible] was resumed to-day.

Mul Raj, headmaster of the [illegible] Jullundur, which Avad Behari [illegible] gave evidence of the association of [illegible] cused and Dina Nath.

Prabhu Diyal said he had seen D[illegible] with Abad Behari at the College [illegible] House and the Samaj and had [illegible] him taking an active part in [illegible] Kumar Samaj meetings. Witn[illegible] seen Amir Chand at political me[illegible] Delhi and Lahore and with Avad[illegible]

Under cross-examination by the [illegible] witness said that the College priz[illegible] tion was on a Saturday but he c[illegible] sure of the date. There was [illegible] storm on the day. Witne[illegible] Avad Behari at the distributio[illegible]

Barkat Ram, a neighbour of [illegible] and a search witness of his [illegible] evidence of the size of various [illegible]

Jagganath, another search w[illegible] similar evidence.

Sub-Inspector Devi Das w[illegible] the search also gave evidence.

Inspector Ahmad Jan gave [illegible] searches of Khusi Ram, Balra[illegible] bhai Sharma's houses.

During the cross-examination [illegible] asked what was counsel's objec[illegible] certain questions and consel [illegible] his case was that Balraj wa[illegible] because of the hostility of th[illegible] police towards Balraj's fathe[illegible]

The Court adjourned till to[illegible]

DEATH OF A RANGOON [illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PR[illegible]

RANGO[illegible]

Mr. N. Graydon, Editor [illegible] goon Times" died this [illegible] cerebral haemorrhage aft[illegible] fit. He had been editor [illegible] 1911. He was at work [illegible]

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE CITY:

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT CALLED FOR.

Several reports on the question of alleged nuisance in the City were considered at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation. Mr. H. P. Mody, introduced the subject of motor transport in the City and urged that the rates of taxes for such cars should be introduced. An interesting discussion followed, and finally it was decided to call for a comprehensive report on the whole question of transport.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, who has just returned from leave was welcomed by the President on behalf of the members.

SMOKE FROM A MILL CHIMNEY.

[illegible]ember last,' the Corporation had [illegible] report from the Commissioner [illegible]e alleged smoke nuisance from [illegible] Flour Mills, near Anjirwady, [illegible]oad.

[illegible]ommissioner forwarded his report in [illegible]uary last in which he stated as follows:—

"The chimney of the mill [illegible]nits very little smoke and [illegible] that is possible has been done to [illegible]prevent any nuisance being caused by it. [illegible]The boilers connected with the chimney are [illegible]tted with mechanical stokers, and a Co. 2 [illegible]corder is attached so that it is possible to [illegible] the products of combustion; and the [illegible] Executive Engineer, Mechanical [illegible]orts that from a personal exa- [illegible]veral daily records he has found [illegible]tion is effected in a very [illegible]r. The height of the [illegible]110 feet and it may be [illegible] products of com- [illegible] residences in the [illegible]hich are built on a higher [illegible]but I am of opinion that [illegible]nuisance is not so se- [illegible]as to warrant the Municipality [illegible] upon the owners of the Mill to pro- [illegible] new chimney of greater height. The [illegible]n which the Mill stands is unsuitable [illegible]idential purposes as it contains other [illegible]d large bullock and milch-cattle [illegible]

[illegible] matter was discussed in March last [illegible] Commissioner was asked to send a [illegible] report on the points raised in the [illegible] of the debate, particularly regarding [illegible]ing of the chimney.

[illegible] making his report, the Com- [illegible]addressed the following letter to [illegible]ucan, Stratton and Coy., pro- [illegible] the mills:—

"[illegible] the honour to bring to your notice [illegible]laints have been received from [illegible]ghbouring house owners regarding [illegible]ce caused by smoke emitted by the [illegible]ttached to your mills. It seems [illegible]ey is not high enough to carry the [illegible] combustion clear of all the re- [illegible] the neighbourhood some of which [illegible]n a higher level. In the cir- [illegible] have the honour to request you [illegible] whether you are prepared to [illegible]isting chimney or to build a [illegible] An early reply is requested."

[illegible]essrs Ducan, Stratton replied as [illegible]

[illegible] the honour to acknowledge the [illegible]our favour dated 17th April, and [illegible]here have been complaints made [illegible]ce about a nuisance caused by [illegible]ing from the Jumna Mills [illegible]e may say that the Jumna [illegible]was the first mill in Bombay to [illegible]rs with Underfeed Stokers, the [illegible]t of which is to prevent smoke [illegible]nd we think if you will refer [illegible]nce Commissioner it will [illegible] *the Jumna Mills chimney* [illegible]*than any chimney in Bom-* [illegible]the chimney will not do any [illegible]ow that several house owners [illegible]ve complained about smoke, [illegible]ubmit that these complaints [illegible]roundless, and on a question [illegible]observations made by the [illegible]Commissioner is the only real [illegible]trying our very best not to [illegible]s *once smoke is made* how- [illegible]himney may be it must [illegible]e to some one. We shall [illegible]ny one whom you may [illegible] at the Jumna Mills, and [illegible]gestions that he can make [illegible] being made."

[illegible]t of this reply, the Com- [illegible]d as follows:—

[illegible] that was raised during [illegible] the Corporation that re- [illegible]sideration is the sugges- [illegible]retors of the mill were [illegible]r rebuild the chimney. I [illegible]r to add to my former [illegible] my opinion the Smoke [illegible]on appointed by Govern- [illegible]e proper body to take [illegible], if any action be [illegible]

[illegible]r Jamshedji Jijibhoy, [illegible]orts as well as the correspondence above referred to were recorded.

SANITARY CONDITION OF ANJIRWADY.

In November last, that is, about the same time the above matter was first broached, the Corporation has asked for a general report regarding the insanitary condition of Anjirwady. In forwarding his report, the Commissioner stated as follows:—

"In Anjirwady there are the following industrial establishments:—(1) Flour mill called the Jumna Flour Mill, (2) Five lime kilns, (3) Four smelting shops, and (4) Stables for 642 milch-cattle and 1,048 bullocks.

As regards item (1) I would refer the Corporation to my letter of 8th May 1914. The lime kilns have been in existence for the last three years. They are neither injurious to health nor a source of nuisance to any one.

The licenses of the smelting shops have been withheld pending the carrying out of certain requirements of the Health Department. They cause some smoke but this does not, as far as I have seen, affect any street or public place or reach any private houses in the vicinity.

The presence of a large number of bullocks and milch-cattle must naturally affect the amenity of a locality prejudicially. The stables in Anjirwady have been greatly improved of recent years and are now in a fairly sanitary condition. Action is being continued to ensure their complete compliance with the Bye-laws.

There can be no doubt, however, that the estate is capable of development on better lines and after much correspondence between the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the owner's Engineers it has been arranged that Messrs. Merwanji, Bana, Dadachanji and Co, on behalf of the owner shall prepare an improvement scheme and submit it for approval. When they do so all possible assistence will be given them."

The report was recorded.

RECREATION GROUND FOR MANDVI.

Consideration was next given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of 26th February 1914, requesting the Commissioner to report whether it is desirable to acquire the whole of the plot of the land together with the superstructures thereon lying between the Musjid Station and Dongri Street and between the western approach to the Musjid Bridge and the road leading to the Musjid Station for providing a recreation ground or garden for Mandvi and to submit an estimate of the cost, I have the honour to forward herewith a plan dated 25th April 1914 showing thereon the properties that would have to be acquired for the purpose. The ground coloured red is Municipal property and part of it is at present used as a roadway leading to the depot under Musjid Bridge. The total area of the properties to be acquired would be 3,104 square yards and the whole cost of acquisition is estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 5¾ lakhs. I am personally inclined to think that the actual cost would be higher. With my letter of 6th May 1914, I have submitted proposals for renting from Government certain land and constructing on the land abutting on the railway a Municipal market while retaining the Road Depot of the Executive Engineer's Department. In the event of the land being required for a garden it would be imperatively necessary to provide other accommodation in the vicinity for this depot. The Railway track is being widened to four lines at this point and though it does not add greatly to the amenity of the locality it does provide a passage for fresh air, and an open space is not, in my opinion, so greatly needed at this spot as it is in other parts of the City. The use made by the public of Municipal gardens in other parts of the town is not so great as to justify the formation of new gardens at enormous expense. It appears possible that if proper arrangements can be made there will in time be a demand for children's play grounds but the cost of acquiring this site for such a purpose is prohibitive."

On the motion of Dr. Meisheri, the letter was referred to a committee.

A STABLE NUISANCE.

Several complaints were received from the residents of Powvalla Street regarding on alleged nuisance caused by stables in the vicinity, adding that in spite of repeated complaints, the executive had taken no action in the matter and threatening to take proceedings in the magistrate's court. These complaints were referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. Reporting on them, the Commissioner stated:—"The complaints refer to the three milch cattle and livery stables situated at the south corner of Grant Road, where it meets Lamington Road. These stables have been in existence for a number of years. Two of them, belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, did not comply with the Bye-laws with regard to open space on one side, and proceedings were taken in respect of them. The owner has since submitted plans for their reconstruction showing the [illegible] improvements, and these plans have been approved and the improvements are being carried out. When they are completed there should be no cause for complaint, though the neighbourhood of stables of any kind cannot ever be expected to add to the desirability of a locality from the point of view of its residents. I have been over the area occupied by the stables in company with the Executive Engineer, and am of opinion that a very considerable improvement could be effected by adopting the suggestion contained in one of the applications to continue Powvala Road through the area occupied by the stables; but it should naturally be continued so as to connect with Lamington Road and not with Grant Road. If this were done, and the area now occupied by the stables, which at present is back land of no great value, acquired, not only would the healthiness and amenity of the locality be improved but probably little, if any, financial loss would be incurred in effecting the change. Residential houses of the better class, such as those now existing in Powvala Road, would occupy the frontages of the new street and at the back it would be possible to construct a market for which there is a considerable demand in this locality. I am not at present in a position to a place a definite scheme before the Corporation, but the matter is worth investigating further. If further inquiry appears to show that the improvement could be effected without serious loss, definite proposals will be forwarded in due course for the consideration of the Corporation."

On the motion of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, it was resolved to reply to the petitioners in terms of the Commissioner's report.

COVERING STORM WATER DRAINS.

In December last, the Corporation had asked the Commissioner to report whether in the interest of public health it was desirable to close and cover the open storm-water Municipal drains in the sewered portion of the City on the latest principle of providing water tables and water entrances on them to carry away the rain water during the monsoon and what were the sources of water in some of these storm-water drains during the dry weather.

Reporting on the subject, the Commissioner said:—"It is very desirable to close and cover the open storm-water Municipal drains not only in the sewered but also in the unsewered portion of the City and to provide water tables and water entrances on them to drain off rain water during the monsoon. The benefits resulting therefrom would be the prevention of malaria and nuisances arising from the all too common custom of using the Storm Water Drains as urinals and latrines. The change would also enable the streets to be winded to the extent of the widths of the side drains. The cost of providing covered storm-water drains in the sewered districts is roughly estimated at Rs. 26,87,640 and the work will, it is hoped, be taken up systematically as soon as the pumps for the storm-water outfall at Worli have been installed. The chief sources of water in the storm-water drains during the dry weather are:—(1) The drainage resulting from the watering of roads and (2) Improper use of the drains by shopkeepers and others."

On the motion of Dr. Master, it was resolved to record the Commssioner's report and the Commissioner was asked to bring forward proposals to carry out the work mentioned in his report as soon as possible.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CAR LICENSES.

In pursuance of a previous notice, Mr. H. P. Mody moved the following:

"That in view of the increasing number of motor transport cars playing in the City and the heavy wear and tear undergone by the roads in consequence, a Committee named at the Meeting be appointed to consider the desirability of revising the rates of taxes in respect of such cars."

Mr. Mody said that these cars should not be allowed on all sorts of roads, as they were a positive nuisance. He hoped they would be taxed heavily and that cars with steel tyres would never be allowed to run on their streets. They created noise and disturbed peaceful residents. No doubt they were essential in these days of industrialism, but they destroyed their roads, and they should be taxed heavier than the other cars.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded, and Dr. Jehangir supported the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that the Corporation had no power to tax these cars more than the others, and the section on the subject needed amendment. He asked Mr. Mody to modify his proposition accordingly. On the merits he said the rates were fixed recently and he saw no reason to change the tariff so quickly. He thought that they must wait and match the results.

Mr. Tod opposed the suggestion of adding anything more to the transports, but he was of opinion that the question of taxing all motor cars should be taken up generally. He thought that bullock-carts cut up the roads more than the motor transports.

Mr. J.A.D. McBain thought that they must revise the rates of all transport vehicles, and he asked Mr. Mody to amend his proposition accordingly.

Mr. Mody not having accepted the suggestion, Mr. McBain moved an amendment which contained the words "all transport vehicles both mechanical and otherwise."

Dr. Javle seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. H. Simcox said that he was in agreement with Mr. Tod in believing that one motor transport was better than fifty bullock carts. He observed that both the proposition and the amendment had a retrograde effect. The Corporation ought to admit that the motor transport had come to stay, and instead of discouraging they ought to encourage it. Municipalities at Home and in America did not overtag them, but they were trying to improve the roads so that they might bear these motor transports, and he hoped that they would direct their energies to improving their roads.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported Mr. Mody's proposition in its old from, remarking that it was a very practical one.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed both the proposition and the amendment, and said he agreed with all that had been said by Mr. Simcox.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the proposition seemed to be very harmless, but as Mr. Simcox had pointed out they must have motor transports. The whole system of transport was undergoing a vast change, and though they had only forty transport cars now, they might have four hundred within the next five years. The question was how were this complaint to be cured. The best remedy, he thought, would be [illegible] cars with rubber tyred wheels and their roads should have concrete bottoming, in fact, their roads must be strengthened. He asked Mr. Mody to withdraw his proposition, and give notice of another requestion the Commissioner to make a comprehensive report on the whole question.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla also thought that the whole question should be considered in a comprehensive manner. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation a comprehensive report on the question of vehicular traffic in the City and the revision of schedule (G) under which the transport cars were taxed.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Dr. Mody having replied, Sir Ibrahim's amendment was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. Mr. McBain withdrew his amendment, and Sir Ibrahim's proposition was carried as a substantive proposition.

At this stage, the Corpoartion adjourned until Tuesday.

The Madras Government have approved of the proposal that Sub-Assistant Surgeons in independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries should be empowered to grant concessions to Gover[illegible] under them or subj[illegible] to indigent person[illegible] teur Institute, Coo[illegible] ment.

SALVATIONISTS OF THE NATIONS.

PAGEANT AT THE ALBERT HALL.

Never has the worldwide work of the Salvation Army been reviewed in such a picturesque and effective manner as it was in the Albert Hall on the night of June 11 when the Salvation Army in Great Britain welcomed the delegates from all parts of the world, who have come to London to attend the third great International Congress, says the "Manchester Guardian." Representatives of 58 countries, carrying banners and with bands playing national music, marched across the front of the platform saluting their general. As a pageant it was admirably arranged. "Finer" than the pageant of the previous night, said one who had seen both, "and infinitely more interesting, because these people are real representativs and the results of a vast social movement for the up-lifting of all nations."

The procession was led by the Koreans, fantastic figures in amazing head-dresses, who prostrated themselves before the general. Some of these wore hats as large as umbrellas, an inconvenient sign of family mourning. Australia came in khaki uniforms, singing a hymn with a "coo-ee" refrain. Denmark with its peasant costumes the varied companies of the West Indies, South America with the flag of the five Republics which are grouped under one commander, Japan, where the Army has tackled successfully the most difficult social problems, Finland in costumes of all colours—not Russia yet, although the Army has workers there,—Sweden, where perhaps more than in any other part of the Continent the Salvation Army has distinguished itself by its social work, and Java, with the tiniest salvationists in the world, sent the most decorative soldiers. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the appearance of the American delegation, representing all the States, with picturesque cowboys

BROTHER KALA.

Photo by Central News.

A visitor from India to the Salvation Army Congress in London, who was formerly a member of a criminal tribe in the Punjab.

from the West, under the leadership of Commander Eva Booth. As she paused to salute her general, her brother stepped forward and kissed her, an action significant of more than the usual fraternal affection—of the harmony between the two leaders.

The naval and military contingent was led by Brigadier Major Murray, the daughter of an English general, who has devoted herself to work among soldiers and sailors. The leader of the Indian contingent, brilliant in its costumes of scarlet, gold, and every other hue, was Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who has lately received the Kaiser-I-Hind medal for services rendered to India. A note of unintentional comedy was supplied by the Zulus, who insisted on dancing a frenzied religious dance on the platform.

The general effect was one of great beauty, and every charm of colour and design in peasant or national costumes had been used to produce a vivid impression of the Army's multifarious activities and its unresting exploration of the most distant lands. The note of tragedy was struck when the remnant of the Canadian contingent marched on to be received by the whole audience standing in silence. One would have liked a very especial welcome to have been given to the head of the women's social work, Commissioner Coy, whose modest contingent of uniformed nurses and slum workers represents the noblest, most drudging, and perhaps the most hopeful section of the Army's great organisation.

But, after all, the demonstration was primarily a welcome to the oversea delegates. When the procession was ended and the representatives massed in the centre of the hall, delegates and audience joined in singing "All hail the power of Jesu's Name." The hymn can never have been more impressively sung.

General Bramwell Booth, welcoming the delegates, said the predominant emotion in his heart was deep regret for the loss of the late General, to whose faith in the power of the Name of Christ the Salvation Army and its great results were due. He would have been the natural centre for such a gathering of nations. After expressing his intense belief in the future of the Army and the value that the Congress would prove to all the sections represented, General Booth read the following letter from the King:—"I join in the welcome which your International Congress will receive, and I hope you may have a successful series of gatherings. I have for many years watched with deep interest your work for the people, especially for the most unfortunate citizens of the Empire. I think that work [illegible]d on with great ability and with [illegible]elfsacrifice and unselfish zeal. I [illegible]t it will go forward in all parts [illegible]orld, and that the blessing of God [illegible]inue to rest upon you."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSTAL PEON ASSAULTED.

EX-RAILWAY GUARD FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Inspector Stenson charged William Thomas Sullivan, a retired railway pensioner, with criminal trespass and with assaulting one Bala Ramji, a postal peon at the Bellasis Road Post Office while the latter was discharging his duties as a public servant. Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was a postal runner. He was carrying a bag of letters from Jacob's Circle to the Bellasis Road Post Office on the day in question, and was in his uniform. When he got near the latter Post Office the accused asked him to stop, which the complainant said he could not do, as he had to take the letter-bag to the Post Office. So saying the postman ran on into the sorting room of the Bellasis Road Post Office. The accused ran after the complainant into the sorting room, saying "Soor; when I tell you to stop you do not stop." The accused then slapped the complainant three times on his face. The sorting clerk saw the slaps given and heard the accused abusing the complainant, and at once reported the matter to the acting Postmaster, who came on the scene. The Postmaster, Mr. Jafferbhoy, saw that the accused was inside the sorting room, very excited and he also saw him slap the complainant on the face. He remonstrated with the accused and asked him why he had assaulted the complainant. The accused did not give any reason, but told the Postmaster to go away, adding that he did not want to talk to black men. A police sepoy was sent for by the complainant, and after the sepoy came, the accused took out a ten-rupee note and said he wanted change. The accused was then taken away by a friend. Complainant was made to Inspector Stenson, who arrested the accused, and bailed him out. The accused was charged under sections 353 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code with assaulting a public servant while in the execution of his duty as such public servant and with trespass.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His defence was that he was going into the Post Office to have a ten-rupee note changed as he wanted to pay the driver of a hack victoria in which his brother's wife was, while the victoria was standing near the Post Office. It was further alleged by the defence that the complainant wrongly said the accused was drunk. The complainant pushed him out and the accused pushed him in return. The accused called his brother's wife, Mrs. Sullivan, as a witness, and she said she was in a victoria, and that the accused wanted change and went into the Post Office, where he had a row. She said she did not hear the accused asking the complainant to stop, and that she did not see him running after the complainant.

THE DECISION.

His Worship, delivering his decision, said that on the evidence before him he had no alternative but to say that he was unable to believe the accused's defence. His Worship regretted to say that he was unable to believe Mrs. Sullivan's evidence, she being a very much interested witness. He believed the prosecution witnesses. Inspector Stenson, when asked by the accused's pleader, said that the accused never told him that the complainant pushed him out of the Post Office saying that he (the complainant) was drunk. This the accused said for the first time in the Court, and his Worship had no hesitation in saying that it was an after thought put forward for the purposes of defence. He found that the accused did run into the sorting room and assaulted the complainant by giving him three or four slaps while the latter was in the discharge of his duties as a public servant. His Worship convicted the accused of the offences with which he was charged. He thought only one sentence should follow as the whole was one transaction. The accused asked a postal runner to stop, which he had no right to do, and when his wish was not complied with, he got wild, ran after him into the sorting room, and assaulted him while the latter was carrying the letter-bag. He also abused him in very bad terms and was also very rude to the Postmaster. He (the accused) had been employed as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. The idea of trying to justify his presence at the Post Office came into [illegible] Postmaster's evidence showed, it was after the police sepoy had come that the accused took out a ten-rupee note and said he wanted change. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, John Hilbery, a European, was charged with deserting the workhouse.

The charge against the accused was that he was declared a vagrant and sent to the workhouse on the 25th April. On the 6th May he obtained leave to go in search of employment, promising to return before 5 p. m., the same day. He however, failed to turn up, and was not heard of till Sunday, when he was arrested under the Vagrancy Act by Inspector Sargon.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CLERK'S LAPSE.

MONEY EMBEZZLED AND THEN REPAID.

Inspector Fuller yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, charged Balkrishna Abji Kotatker, aged 27, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,038, between the 5th April, 1913, and the 3rd April 1914.

The complainant, Mr. C. Mersendieck, manager of Messrs. G. A. Schlectendahl Co, Forbes Street, deposed that the accused was employed as a general clerk and was given from time to time sums of money to clear goods from the Customs. Between the dates mentioned he was given Rs. 8,783. When his accounts were checked it was found that he had accounted for only Rs. 6,745. The accused had stated that he spent the balance on himself. On the 26th the complainant made a report to the police. The accused had since then made good the whole of the amount, and complainant did not wish to press the charge. The accused had been in their employ for three years and a half.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship taking into consideration the fact that the accused was a young man, and complainant did not wish to press the charge, convicted him, sentencing him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

A MISSING CART DRIVER.

Mr. Gustao Diljir, godown manager of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, has reported to the police that four bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 450, were loaded into a cart at their godown in Argyll Road, on the 24th instant. The driver disappeared before obtaining a *chit* as to where the bales were to be taken, and he has not been seen since. The number of the cart is not known.

KOTAH MURDER TRIAL.

SECOND APPROVER'S STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTAH, June 29.

In the Sadhu murder trial on Saturday, Ramkaran Brahman, the second approver, stated he had come to know Kesrisingh through the latter's brother Jorawar. The absconding accused was a school friend of his. Kesrisingh urged the necessity of primary schools in Rajputana and the justification of committing political dacoities to obtain money. For this purpose Kesrisingh suggested the murder of Piarey Ram and witness agreed. An attempt to steal the Sadhu's keys having failed they decided to lure him to Kotah to murder him, to lure his disciples away from the Jodhpore temple and then to loot it. Witness induced the Sadhu to accompany him to Kotah to perform a marriage. Witness was present at the Rajput Boarding House when Kesrisingh and Laheri gave the Sadhu poison in milk. The Sadhu was eventually killed with a dagger by Laheri. Witness helped to bury the body and returned to Jodhpore where the Sadhu's disciples became suspicious. Laheri was sent to Delhi from where he sent a bogus telegram purporting to come from the Sadhu. Witness was arrested on suspicion of murder but was eventually released.

Man Mohun Das, disciple of the Sadhu, described how the preceding witness had induced the Sadhu to go with him to Kotah. A fortnight later the witness asked Ramkaran where the Sadhu was. Later a telegram came from Delhi but the address was wrong, so the witness placed the matter in the hands of the police who arrested Ramkaran. The Sadhu's assets amounted to Rs. 70,000.

BELGAUM MURDER CASE.

EVIDENCE OF CIVIL SURGEON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 29.

Sensational evidence of the Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, led to a curious development.

Major Houston examined by Mr. Binning said he examined the bones twice. The right femur (produced) shows very little signs of exposure to fire the clavicle exposed only at one end; the cervicle and dorsal vertebra only remain; part of the lower jaw remains; the scapula, the thinest bone, can't remain if the body is burnt.

Cross-examined Major Houston said, five maunds of fuel are quite sufficient to burn a body fully. The remaining bones ought to be pulverised and must crumble when pressed. I can't crumble any of the bones produced and infer they were not burnt in a big fire. The scapula, thinnest bone, will never remain. Organic matter in the form of tendons remain which cannot remain after the body is burnt. The ends of the clavicle are burnt: the middle part remains. The adjacent first rib is also intact. The glenoid focci is unburnt. A portion of the humerus remains: the other [illegible] before could not have disappeared through [illegible] of fire, this could only have been possible if [illegible] sorted to. The bones have an organic ring. The end of the humerous was only presented to the fire. The head of the femur is gone: the broken part touched by fire; this is possible only by violence.

The lumber vertebra is the strongest, but it cannot be found. The inside piece of the jaw is burnt: the outside is intact.

Re-examined.—Bones could not be broken during life-time. I cannot say anything regarding the age.

Baba Narayan Patil Balekundri, cross-examined said he kept no proper accounts. Berads were arrested two days after.

Ganesh Chaturthi Shidda Shepard cross-examined said he saw the fire two days after 1st day of the New Hindu Year.

Aba Patil examined said he gave certificates to Berads.

The Court rose for the day.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

We have received reports from mofussil places like Cambay, Lathi (Kathiawar), etc., of the celebration of the King's birthday on the 22nd instant by the inhabitants of those places. We are also informed that the Bombay Institute I[illegible] Indiano's annual dance in honour [illegible] King's birthday was held on last S[illegible] night in the hall of the Institute.

The Committee of the Bomb[illegible] of Commerce have decided t[illegible] the 27th June, should be [illegible] Full Weather Working [illegible] in the Prince's, Victori[illegible] Docks.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 12.

The season is now at its height, and gay and various are the vagaries of Dame la Mode. In those quarters where rank and fashion most do congregate many extravagances may be noted; but it is observable that the faithful followers of fashion who are famous for their good taste in dress carefully avoid any extremes. Their dresses may be narrow at the foot, but there is no difficulty in walking; these dresses may even be slit, but there is no exhibition of anything that suggests underwear. Good taste is never outraged. The same may be said of hats, shoes, and stockings. Everything is in harmony, and no particular detail of the dress strikes the eye of the beholder first. This is the secret of good dressing.

STYLISH SPORTS SUIT.

The coat and skirt provided by our artist bear a note of simplicity and smartness quite unusual. The material chosen is "golfine"; the revers, belt, cuffs, &c., are in brown and cream check, to which relief is given by a brown velvet collar. The edges and pockets and the buttons are also of check, as is the smart and workmanlike hat, finished with two upstanding quills. A sports coat is an indispensable detail of the wardrobe in these days when women follow all kinds of outdoor pursuits; but there is no reason in the world why it should not be smartly cut and well-fitting—a great difference from the time when "anything was good enough for sport-wear."

A HAT FOR HARD WEAR.

The hat shown in our sketch is in the best taste, and would be useful for "hard" wear, such as travelling. It is made of cherry-coloured Ottoman silk, and the narrow brim is of white straw. There is a wide band round the crown, and this is composed of striped silk. The stylish mount standing boldly up in the front may be black, or in any shade or shades harmonising with the other materials of the hat. Altogether, a chic if simple confection.

STYLISH FROCK FOR THE SMALL GIRL.

This pretty little frock, so entirely suited to the needs of the growing maiden, is composed of fine serge in the becoming Saxe-blue shade. It is piped with silk in harmonising colourings. The frock is made with the fashionable long-waisted effect; and the pretty turn-down collar may be of washing material or of the same serge as the dress. A dainty finish is the ribbon-velvet bow at the neck; and the hair may suitably be tied with the same ribbon. The time has gone when a "plain little thing in white muslin" was all that was considered necessary for the small miss before she entered her teens; and this important personage requires something as smart as that worn by her elder sister or even "mother"!

UNIVERSITY BELLES.

MORTAL GIRL BESIDE ETERNAL YOUTH.

I wonder whether University belles still exist, or whether they have gone under the tremendous changes, social and academic, which recent decades have wrought in the life of our old universities, says a Times' correspondent. In my time she—I must drop the plural—was very much in the eye of day. Wherever undergraduates might be gathered together to discuss the things which really mattered—the make-up of the boat, the want of bowlers, or the general baseness and duplicity of the college authorities—the talk would surely draft away from these and concern itself with her sayings and doings.

To deny her charm and loveliness would have been treason or worse; indeed, her face was the fairest I ever saw, usually lighted up with a merry look of frank enjoyment, with perhaps a superadded spark of mischief now and then. Her father was a lank, dismal don, a common object of the streets at all hours, in napless, ill-fitting clothes and unbrushed hat, and her mother a pale, washed-out woman who might have had once a feeble fleeting prettiness. There was always an anxious look upon her face, the index of her aim of life, which was to wed her child in that high position which was manifestly her due.

THE FLIGHT OF YEARS.

During my time of residence the belle came more and more and more to the front. It seemed as if the annual gaieties were created especially for her: they were simply incidents of her triumphal progress, and every year there would arise some rumour that she was about to accomplish her destiny.

Now it ran that the fortunate man was a North Country baronet, now a peer's heir, and now the heir of a brewer of fabulous wealth, but when I went down she was still unpledged. Soon afterwards I heard the sheep-dog work of her mother had become very arduous on account of the presence of a dangerous wolf, and that there had been a painful scene in which the girl had turned up in Ethel Newcome's style and reproached her mother for having talked her about like a bale of goods, declaring that she would have nothing to do with the wolf—who, by the way, was a barrister and late stroke of the eight—whenever he might ask her. Perhaps she was brought to see the wickedness of her words; perhaps the wolf's invitation was never spoken; anyhow, the elopement did not come off.

Four years later I went up to take my master's degree, and there I saw her at the flower show in St. Benedict's gardens. She was standing talking in the midst of a group of men with a manner more confident than of old; radiantly beautiful as ever, but there was a hard ring in her voice and a hard look on her face. Her laugh was loud, and, I thought, a little forced; and I noticed that she glanced uneasily towards a corner of the tent where a pretty little pink and white girl of 17, the daughter of the Reader in Mosaic Cosmogony, was holding a minor court.

After another lapse of years I went up again, to see a nephew who was at my old college, and to my surprise he did not at once, at the mention of her name, tell me all about her. "Oh yes," he said after a pause, "I know her by sight. She lives with her mother in a little house on the London-road. Her father died about a year ago. They found him dead in an again, to see a nephew who was at my old Union. There was some talk about her last term because Mrs. Gribble, the wife of the Mosaic Cosmogony professor, and some others tried to keep her out of one of the balls."

YOUTH AND AGE.

That night when I returned to my inn I sat up late over my pipe indulging in sober, or even tristful meditation. Never before, even when brooding over my own lessening store of days, had I realized so clearly how hateful it may be to grow old; and beyond this I felt how immensely more cruel and bitter the gathering shadows and the impending curtain must seem to this girl, whom I remembered in all the freshness and glory of youth, than to any other human being I could think of. The man who goes out into the world to vex his brains with the interpretation of Acts of Parliament, or to pore in musty libraries over words written by hands whose very bones are fallen to dust, or to grapple with the foul beasts of misery, sin, and disease, has a *memento mori* perpetually before his eyes. For such as these the world is very sparing of siren glances. A belle of the London season has her year, or two, or three, of triumph, her apotheosis in a smart wedding, and then she passes on with her contemporaries into the ranks of matronhood. The decades which amplify her form and play havoc with her complexion have just as little mercy upon her contemporaries of either sex. She swims down the stream with her fellows; but our university belle sits, a mortal maiden, beside the fountain of eternal youth. Every year brings up its crowd of boys and after a short span they depart as young men.

Fourteen years or more she has watched this process; 14 years of concerts, balls, and festal doings, each year bringing with it a keener sense of failure, the necessity for more desperate effort, and lately, if all I heard was true, the adoption of manners which unhappily are no less extraordinary than they were then: Youth was well nigh past, and, youth gone, what had she left?

Andivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
Lyce: dis anus et tamen
mosa videri,
bibis impudens.
e; the type remains.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

THE EXCLUSION OF INFECTED IMPORTS.

The draft rules proposed to be made under section 4 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), for prohibiting and regulating the bringing or taking by sea or by land into British India of the articles mentioned have been published. It is proposed that the rules should have effect from January 1st, 1915. Any objections or suggestions which may be received with respect to the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after July 1st, 1914.

The draft rules are as follow.—

The importation of the following plants or parts of plants is absolutely prohibited except under the conditions mentioned under each:—

(*a*) Potatoes imported whether for planting or consumption from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, France, and Austro-Hungary, unless accompanied by—

(i) a certificate from the consignor stating fully in what country and district of that country the potatoes were grown, and guaranteeing that "warty disease" was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were grown and

(ii) a certificate from an officer of the Board or Ministry of Agriculture or other similiar Government Department of the country to the effect that "warty disease" (black by *synchytrium endobioticum*. does not exist within five miles of the place in which the potatoes were grown.

(*b*) Sugarcane (other than canes for planting imported direct by the Government Sugarcane Expert and intended to be grown under his personal supervision) may not be imported without a certificate from an officer of the Board or Ministry of Agriculture or other similar Government Department of the country of origin that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, aleurodes, root disease (any form), pine-apple disease (*thielaviopsis ethaceticus*), "Sereh" and cane gummosis.

(*c*) Flax seed may not be imported except under license from one of the Departments of Agriculture in India which must be produced to the Collector of Customs by the consignee. This license will be granted on the Dpartment satisfying itself that the seed has been obtained through well-known and reliable seed merchants and has been guaranteed free from dodder seeds.

(*d*) Cottonseed, for whatever purpose, is admitted only, subjetc to fumigation with carbon-bisulphide.

(*e*) The importation of living rubber plants or parts of plants (excepting only seeds) is permitted only when they are accompanied by a certificate from a Government Mycologist of the country of origin that the estate from which the plants have originated or the individual plants are free from Formes semi-tostus.

(*f*) Coffee plants, or any living parts of coffee plants (including South America and the West Indies) may be imported only by the Madras Department of Agriculture or the Scientific Department of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

The Committee confirmed the reply already submitted by the Chairman, through the Secretary, stating that this branch of the Association has no objection to offer to the Rules.

THE NURSE IN HISTORY.

Professor [illegible] dealt with lectured on June 1, at Gresham College on the history of nursing up to the middle of the Nineteenth Century. The evolution of an organised nursing staff, he said, was due to religion, which formed the Christian orders for ministration to the sick; patriotism, which induced great ladies to minister to the needs of the wounded; and science, whose demands had produced the trained nurse. From the Fifth Century onwards for a thousand years nursing was in the hands of those who were bound by religious vows; and the task of nursing still rested in Roman Catholic countries on religious sisters, whose high ideals were an example to the highly-trained woman, who sometimes lost tenderness in her intellectual interest in a case. In France the Hotel Dieu was built and endowed early in the Seventh Century, and had lasted as a hospital until to-day. There was a drawing of this hospital of the Sixteenth Century which showed each bed with two patients, and the attendants engaged in religious exercises. The first hospital in England was founded in 1070 for the reception of those suffering from the King's evil. St. Bartholomew's was founded in 1123 as a priory and hospital by Rahere, the King's Jester. Next came St. Thomas's, founded on the site of London Bridge Station, first as an almonry, afterwards as a hospital for the aged and infirm. Outside the Church there arose many societies devoted to the care of the sick. Greatest and most enduring among them was the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, which was founded at Paris, and developed until nursing became a fashionable pursuit. During the Crimean War, when England was called upon to admire the nursing organisation of her French allies, many of the nurses were sisters of this Order.

The status of nurse in England, said the lecturer, reached its greatest degradation in the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Of all the London hospitals John Howard only recommended Guy's as clean and well ordered. Yet at the end of the Eighteenth Century one of the officials at Guy's was a bug-catcher who got £40 a year, the salary of a surgeon. Nurses were engaged from the lowest classes, because no respectable woman would undertake such an office. Early manuals on nursing represented night air as dangerous, and only allowed windows to be opened twice a day for deodorising a sick-room. Washing a patient from head to foot, now a daily necessity, was unheard of. In the middle of the Nineteenth Century nursing made no appeal to women of good social standing. In 1847 Sir Edward Parry, the Superintendent of the Royal Naval College, Hasler, made a touching appeal to English ladies to assist, as ladies did in Germany, in the work of nursing their countrymen. Not one woman came forward to offer her services.

The number of public institutions of classes for girls in Bengal increased from 6,957 to 7,263 in 1912-13 and the number of girls including those reading in mixed schools from 222,576 to 222,749. The increase in the number of schools occurred chiefly under the heads of primary schools and special schools which rose from 6,572 to 6,779 and from 315 to 427, respectively. A pleasing feature of the year's progress is that the number of Mahomedan girls attending schools increased by 1,423.

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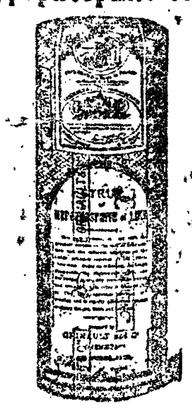

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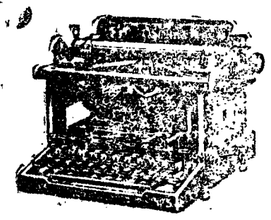

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